

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

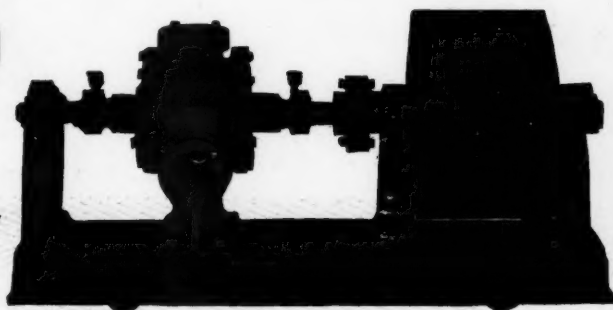
JUNE 22, 1918

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 25

## Government Takes Control of Stock Yards

President Wilson on Thursday issued a proclamation placing the stock yards of the country under government license. Stock yards owners and livestock commission firms must apply to the law department, license division, of the Federal Food Administration for these licenses, and they must be obtained before July 25.

The Secretary of Agriculture is virtually placed in control of the stock yards under this proclamation, the reason given being the conserving of the country's food supply by the regulation of livestock distribution. The authority in law is the power granted last August by Congress to the Food Administration to control distribution of food products in the interest of national security and defense.

The proclamation is the result of the recent report of the President's special Meat Committee, to which was referred the whole matter of a meat policy for the war period. This committee advised against taking over the meat packing plants, but suggested among other things that stock yards be licensed and regulated, livestock grading systems installed, and price and sales reports be made under government auspices, the object being to stabilize prices.

### Text of the Proclamation.

The text of the proclamation in part is as follows:

"I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by said action of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce, that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, storage and distribution of certain necessities to the extent hereinafter specified.

"All individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in the business of conducting or operating, for compensation or profit, places, establishments, or facilities, commonly known as stock yards, consisting of pens or other enclosures, and their appurtenances, in which live cattle, sheep, swine or goats are received, held or kept for sale, feeding, watering or shipment, and all individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations, commonly known as commission men, order buyers, traders, speculators and scalpers, engaged in the business of handling or dealing in live cattle, sheep, swine or goats in or in connection with such stock yards (except as exempted by said act of Congress), are hereby required to secure licenses on or before July 25, 1918, which will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed under said act.

### Provisions for Enforcement.

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall carry into effect the provisions of said act, and shall supervise and direct the exercise of the powers and authority thereby given to the

President, as far as the same shall apply to the said business, and to any and all practices, procedure and regulations applicable thereto, authorized or required under the provisions of said act, and in this behalf he shall do and perform such acts and things as may be authorized or required of him from time to time by direction of the President and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President from time to time. All departments and agencies of the Government are hereby directed to co-operate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the performance of the duties hereinbefore set forth.

"Applications for licenses must be made to the Law Department, License Division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared for that purpose.

"Any individual, partnership, association or corporation, other than as hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business described herein without first securing the license required therefor will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress."

### HEARING ON WILSON MEAT CHARGES.

The hearing demanded of the Federal Trade Commission by President Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, regarding newspaper charges of the sale of alleged unfit meats to the army and navy by this and other packers, began in New York City on Tuesday before Examiner E. B. Patterson of the Federal Trade Commission. It continued during the week and had not concluded at the time of going to press. Mr. Wilson was present in person to see that the facts were brought out.

Investigator William T. Chantland of the Federal Trade Commission, who gave the stories to the newspapers in Washington several weeks ago, conducted the examination. His original statements given out to the press referred to alleged sale of bad meat to the army at Camp Travis, Texas. Mr. Wilson immediately branded the charges as false and malicious, intended to harm the industry as well as to hurt army morale, and he demanded an immediate hearing.

At the hearing the Camp Travis charges soon fizzled out. They proved to be based on a local sale of fresh-killed chickens and the finding of two packages of meat specialties in a San Antonio public warehouse, consigned to a firm which had failed, never delivered, and overlooked even by the municipal authorities. It was soon evident that no packer had sold or offered unfit meats to the army at Camp Travis.

The investigator then introduced matters relating to sale of beef to fill various army and navy orders at New York. These sales took place before the recent co-ordination of

purchasing at Washington, and when the government was scouring the markets for much-needed supplies. They involved purchase by Wilson & Co. of beef from Armour & Co., the D. B. Martin Co., the Penn Beef Co. and others in Philadelphia to fill rush orders. A letter from a packer's manager to his superior concerning alleged unfit condition of this beef was thrown out of evidence when it was shown that the writer had never even seen the beef, and after those who had handled it testified to its good condition, and that but a small portion of it was "stale," due to transportation conditions, etc., and that even this was fit for food.

The charge was then brought out that a large quantity of hams sold by Wilson & Co. to the navy proved to be spoiled and were rejected. Evidence brought out the fact that navy specifications—later admitted wrong and withdrawn—required the wrapping of the hams in paraffine paper before being put in dry salt, which of course prevented their preservation by the salt put there for that purpose. Even then but a small portion of the order of over 300,000 lbs. was rejected, and only after they had been in the navy's hands for some time.

Attempt was made also to show the sale of unfit beef to the government on the steamer Irishman. It developed that the Irishman was a horse boat and not a navy or army transport at all, and that of the 40 quarters of beef referred to, but five quarters were rejected, and these were merely "soft," due to delay of the trucks on the wharf during delivery.

This was the character of the charges presented. The investigator of course made the most of them for the benefit of unposted newspaper reporters, who "played up" the talk of "stale" meat in their reports, unwittingly believing they had uncovered an attempt to sell unfit meat to the government.

### ADOPTS NEW FREIGHT RATES.

The Railroad Administration on Tuesday ordered new rates on export and import freight, on a basis of a 25 per cent or more increase over existing rates, to become effective July 25. The new order modifies the recent rate order, which canceled existing export and import tariffs and applied domestic rates to that traffic. It was found that domestic rates applied to exports and imports in many cases were unreasonably high. If carried out the order would have provided for many increases of 300 to 400 per cent.

They also serve who buy War Savings Stamps—if they save and buy to the utmost of their ability, and buy in time.



## Tributes to Memory of George L. McCarthy

Tributes to the memory of George L. McCarthy continue to pour in upon The National Provisioner and the American Meat Packers' Association. The whole country and the entire trade mourn his early taking off. It is impossible here to print all the letters and telegrams received or to record the spoken tributes heard whenever his name is mentioned.

The funeral service, held at the family home in Yonkers last Saturday, June 15, was attended by many from various parts of the country. James B. McCrea, president of the Ohio Provision Company and of the American Meat Packers' Association, came from Cleveland, and Fred R. Burrows, Arthur D. White and others from Chicago, while the New York delegation included Charles and Albert Rohe, W. Hayward Noyes, George J. Edwards, A. C. Dean, T. C. Sullivan, William T. Harrington and many others. Busy packers in all sections who could not get away from their plants sent beautiful floral tributes, so many that the house could hardly contain them. The body was laid to rest in beautiful Woodlawn Cemetery, in the upper part of New York City.

### The Words of General Michael Ryan.

Those who have listened to the eloquence of the veteran General Michael Ryan at packers' conventions and elsewhere will not expect anything less than these moving words from his pen, in testimony of his feeling at the loss of his friend and coworker in the association:

Cincinnati, O., June 12, 1918.

To the Editor of The National Provisioner:

The news of George L. McCarthy's death, coming so suddenly and unexpectedly, caused the deepest sorrow among his hosts of friends all over this country. His connection with the American Meat Packers' Association brought him in close touch with every packer in the United States and Canada.

Mr. McCarthy was the first to conceive the idea of forming a national packers' association, and at a meeting called for that purpose in Chicago about twelve years ago he so strongly advocated the need of such an organization that all present joined with him in his views, and there and then the nucleus was formed of what has grown to be one of the largest and most influential commercial organizations in the country.

In the beginning the Association was of slow growth, but Mr. McCarthy, who was the secretary, worked untiringly, overcoming the timidity of some and the objections of others, until at last he had the proud satisfaction of seeing the name of every meat packer of any note in the United States, Canada, and many from Great Britain on the list of membership.

The Association was formed at a time when the Government under pressure of inflamed public opinion, incited by sensationalists and newspapers of a certain type, passed drastic measures to govern the packing industry. It was fortunate that an organization was formed at the time, and most fortunate that it placed itself under the guiding hand of so intelligent and capable a leader as George L. McCarthy.

Although then a young man, boyish in appearance and seemingly bashful in manner, he displayed executive ability of a high order. He united the incongruous elements, brought the packers of the country together, taught them patience and forbearance under the trying and exasperating ordeal of the new meat regulations imposed. By his winning manners, clear explanations and sound advice, he gained a wonderful influence over all in the trade; heard their complaints patiently, carried their grievances before bureau heads and Congressional committees, and through his gentlemanly bearing, tact and conversational

powers, in a measure softened the prejudices that existed in high places against the packers, and secured for them many measures of justice which would scarcely have been otherwise obtained.

The writer frequently accompanied him in his visits to Washington, where he met Congressional committees, and at one time the President himself. On such occasions his coolness, self possession, knowledge of the proprieties and resourcefulness of language made most favorable impressions and gained many mitigations of the drastic measures in force.

Mr. McCarthy was a ready speaker, was never taken at a disadvantage, and most pleasing and happy in all his addresses. His previous experience as a journalist had admirably fitted him as a writer to combat through his own paper, The National Provisioner, and the columns of the public press, the slanders put forth from time to time relative to the meat packing industry.

He possessed a charming personality and was the central figure in social gatherings. His sincerity of purpose was never questioned, and he played no favorites. He showed as much respect and consideration to the humblest member of the Association as he did to the big millionaire packer, and sought favors from none.

The best years of George L. McCarthy's brief life were given to the building up and welding together of the American Meat Packers' Association. His heart was in the work, and he spared no pains or labor in the service. This, together with his other pressing cares and duties, made his life one of continuous work. In fact, he was a slave to duty; and doubtless the ceaseless grind of overwork contributed largely to his early breakdown in health.

The gatherings at the annual conventions, with our beloved Secretary always on deck, seeing to everyone's comfort and pleasure, will long remain with us as pleasant memories. It is not surprising that this young man's death casts a shade over our lives which will not soon pass away, especially now that the Association that he took so much pride in has proven to be a great success. The American Meat Packers' Association, which George L. McCarthy so greatly contributed to build up, remains a monument to his ability, and will long continue so if we adhere to his favorite slogan, so oft-repeated: "Now—All Pull Together!"

Farewell, dear George, may the turf rest lightly upon you, and the fairest flowers of beautiful springtime shed their sweetest fragrance around the spot where you sleep your last, last sleep.

MICHAEL RYAN.

Other messages received during the week include the following:

### From the Postmaster General.

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1918.

To The National Provisioner:

The Postmaster General has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of yesterday addressed to him, and I beg to acknowledge also the receipt of a similar telegram from you addressed to me the same date, advising us of the death on Tuesday of George L. McCarthy. The Postmaster General and I are shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Mr. McCarthy. We both liked him very much indeed, and the news of his death depresses us very much. May I ask you to have Mr. McCarthy's secretary or somebody who was close enough to him to know the facts, advise me of the cause of his death. Thanking you for your kindness, I am, sincerely yours,

RUSKIN MCARDLE, Secretary.

New York, June 15, 1918.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Mr. George L. McCarthy. His indefatigable work in the interest of the meat industry has proven of the utmost benefit to all in the trade, and his loss will be greatly

felt. Be assured of our sympathy and kindly convey to the family of Mr. McCarthy our sincere condolences.

Yours very truly, BERTH, LEVI & CO.,  
Per D. A. Weill.

### The Loss a Personal One.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17, 1918.

Dear Mr. Aldrich:

I received this morning a communication from the president of the American Meat Packers' Association announcing the death of Mr. George L. McCarthy. This news was a great surprise and shock to me. I immediately wrote a letter of sympathy to Mr. McCrea. Later I saw in your June 15 issue of The National Provisioner your announcement of his death, and your beautiful and worthy tribute to his life and character.

I ask leave to enclose you copy of letter I wrote to Mr. McCrea and to express to you and your official associates, and through you, if I may, to Mrs. McCarthy and their children, my deep sympathy in your loss and bereavement. Mr. McCarthy was a genius in valuable ideas, and a dynamo of human industry in carrying out work in which he was interested. His loss is to me, too, a personal one. Yours in sorrow,

JOHN C. ATWOOD, Gen. Mgr.,  
National Ammonia Co.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1918.

Paul I. Aldrich, Editor, The National Provisioner:

I was greatly shocked to hear today from you concerning the death of our very good friend George L. McCarthy. It will be difficult for the American Meat Packers' Association to replace him. His abilities and energy, devoted to the best interests of that association, are certainly going to be missed. Those of us who knew him appreciated the finer qualities which he possessed and which made him such a really lovable character. I join with his many, many friends, expressing sincerest sympathy to those who survive him. Very truly yours,

EDWARD S. LA BART,  
Wilson & Co.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17, 1918.

Dear Mr. Aldrich:

I was much shocked today upon opening The National Provisioner to find that Mr. McCarthy had gone. I take this means of expressing to you my deep regret and my very acute sense of personal loss. My acquaintance with Mr. McCarthy was one which I always regretted I could not make more extended, and is one of the pleasantest spots in my memories of past years.

Extending my condolences to his family, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely,

FREDERIC A. SOUTHWICK.

Coatesville, Pa., June 14, 1918.

We have your telegram of yesterday and learn with sincere regret of the passing of Mr. McCarthy. He certainly was a splendid fellow, and the world has lost a very good man. His case is only another illustration of the uncertainty of life. He always struck me as a strong, virile, healthy man, good for a long life, and a ripe old age. I extend my heartfelt sympathy to the association, and to his family, to all of whom his death must come as a great shock. Yours with regards,

CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON CO.,  
By Wm. H. Ridgway, President.

### Words of a Friend in Business.

Wyandotte, Mich., June 13, 1918.

It was with sincere regret that we learned of the death of your president, George L. McCarthy. We first met Mr. McCarthy about fifteen years ago, and as a continuous advertiser in The National Provisioner since that date we had come to look upon him as a friend and acquaintance rather than one with whom we had merely business deals. Because of this long association we can in some

(Continued on page 43.)



## PACKINGHOUSE DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH

### 1 Remarkable Growth in Four Years in a New Field

By John W. Greer, Moultrie, Ga.

Packinghouse development in the South is marching steadily on. While many lines of commercial development, outside of war necessities, have been checked, meat production is apparently just getting under headway, especially in the Southeast.

Packinghouse men who have lived in both States are confidently predicting that Georgia will surpass Iowa in hog production within a relatively short time. And they base their predictions on actual accomplishment within the past four years, since the first packing plant at Moultrie, Ga., was built and widely advertised as a daily market for livestock the whole year round.

Two packinghouses had been built in the Southeast prior to that time. But one was defeated by poor management. The other was so afraid of native stock that it preferred to do a "still hunt" business on Tennessee and Kentucky livestock and such other cattle and hogs as it could pick up from individual herds, sparsely located here and there through the territory.

The Moultrie plant came into being with trumpets blowing and flags flying, and with a widely-heralded purpose to rise or fall on native stock. Everybody knew it had been built to establish a market for home-raised cattle and hogs, and it bought nothing else from the very first turn of a wheel.

Its products were put on the market as home-raised stuff. Although much of it in the beginning was not up to the standard, it was so much better than was anticipated that it created a pleasant surprise. Repeat orders followed fast on the initial trials, and up to this day there has never been any difficulty in disposing of its output at a profit.

#### Cause of the Success at Moultrie.

The success of the Moultrie plant made the opportunity of the South in livestock, and without hesitation the South stepped into it.

It is only just at this point to note the factor that was responsible for the success of the Moultrie plant. With nothing but "piney woods" hogs and cattle to work on, with an aggravated failure in Mississippi held up as a "bogey," and with a small plant in Georgia refusing to buy native stock south of the Tennessee line, its management averring that any plant using "peanut" hogs and "wiregrass" cattle would fail, it required not only courage, but a vast amount of sound judgment and ripe experience to take hold of a situation pronounced a foregone failure by two packing plants in the territory, and by all the packinghouse men in the West, and make it a brilliant success from its very incipency.

But that is exactly what C. L. Brooks faced when he went to Moultrie as manager of the Moultrie packing plant. He designed this plant; by the way, it was erected under his supervision, and he managed it for three and a half years with such wonderful success that it started packinghouse building and livestock production throughout the Southeast, which will eventually make this

the smokehouse of the nation and the greatest meat-producing section of the world.

After one year of operation with this initial plant, Mr. Brooks and the writer, who is his partner in business, began to urge plants in other sections of the South. Within three and a half years eleven other plants have been erected in the Southeast, six of which have been built in Georgia.

Mr. Brooks has designed and supervised the construction and operation of eight of these plants. Seven of them are in operation, and it is fair to him to say that every one of them has made money.

It was the idea of Mr. Brooks and his partner that it would be suicide to build plants and turn the operation over to haphazard or chance, and wherever we have built a plant we have secured management and expert help for it and supervised its operations long enough to put it safely on its feet.

Twelve packing plants have been built in the Southeast within the last four years at the following places: Moultrie, Ga.; Andalusia, Ala.; Waycross, Statesboro, Tifton, Savannah and Macon, Ga.; Wilmington, N. C.; Chipley, Fla.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Mobile, Ala. Another one is under construction in Wilmington, N. C., and quite a number of abattoirs—which are simpler than packing plants, of course, and not so thoroughly equipped—have been built. Mr. Brooks is now preparing plans for a plant at Raleigh, N. C., and for an addition to the Chipley, Fla., plant. The original Moultrie plant has had two additions, and a third is now under consideration.

#### Great Growth in Hog Production.

Of course, these are not all the plants which have been built, as numerous others have come into the field, including big Chicago packers. I merely mention those which

have been established on a basis similar to that of the typical plant at Moultrie.

Notwithstanding the rapid development of packing plants in this territory, the production of hogs has outrun the capacity of the plants, and during the last winter enough hogs were shipped to Northern and Western plants to have supplied three additional plants the size of the original Moultrie plant. In three years hog production in Georgia has grown to one-third that of Iowa, and with the present ratio of increase Georgia will catch up with Iowa in less than six years.

Cattle production has not been so rapid, largely owing to the cattle tick, but that is being swept out at a very rapid rate, and good cattle are increasing as fast as it is safe to bring them in.

Packinghouses have only broken the crust in the South, and the consequent production of meat animals has but entered the first lap. But the race is on. It is on to a finish, and the South will be in the lead, and a new world's record will be made when we pass under the rope at the finish.

#### EXPRESS CONTROL DURING WAR.

The express monopoly created under government auspices must be dissolved after the war emergency is passed, under the provisions of the contract signed this week by the representatives of the express companies and the railroad administration. This provision, inserted on the demand of Attorney General Gregory, will require the re-establishment of the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo and Southern companies as separate operating and competing units when peace is restored, unless anti-trust laws are amended by that time.

It is expected that the Western, Great Northern and Northern express companies will be included in the new operating company before the combination becomes effective on July 1.

Line up and sign up on National War Savings Day.



SEVEN THOUSAND HOGS IN YARD OF TIFTON PACKING CO., TIFTON, GA.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

### GOOD PICKLE FOR SAUSAGE, ETC.

A subscriber in the Northwest writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us the formula of a pickle that will keep sausage such as frankfurters, bologna, liver sausage and head cheese in a fresh and bright condition? Quite frequently we ship fresh sausage to some of our country trade, camps, boarding houses and summer places, who quite frequently wish to keep sausages over. We have been recommending to them plain salt brine, but it is possible there might be some certain pickle we can use to better advantage. We do not have to comply with Government regulations here, but of course do not want to use anything that would be injurious.

Bologna and similar sausage are packed in pickle in wooden packages, such as kits, eighths and quarter barrels. Use a plain 60-degree pickle; there is no necessity to use any other preservative therewith—just good, drinkable water and pure salt.

Packed in tins, the water in which the sausage has been cooked is used while warm, adding sufficient salt to make the strength 50 degrees. After the cans are packed fill them up with this pickle and cap, leaving the vents open; then cook in water at 180 deg. to 190 deg. F. for 2½ hours; then seal and cool off. Paraffine is also used at 120 deg. F. to seal bologna, etc., put up in bags. It is usually dipped twice to insure effective sealing. Anything not "processed," of course, must be kept in a suitable temperature.

Sausages of various kinds are also put up in oil and "processed," cottonseed oil being used, and the oil used by the consumer for cooking purposes; a good edible oil, of course.

### HANDLING CALVES' HEADS AND FEET.

A packer in the Northwest writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please advise us how clean calf heads and feet are used, and for what purpose. Also, what is the idea of scalding them? How much are they to be scalded and where can one find a market for this produce?

We have been unable to make any use of the feet and heads we have been cooking along with hogs' heads. But we notice that some of the packers are quoting them quite high, and there must be a good market for them some place. We would appreciate your information on this subject.

The skin is left on marketable calves' heads, a thorough "scalding" being necessary to remove absolutely all the hair, etc. "Scalding" water should be around 140 degs. Fahr., not less, nor too hot; just at a temperature so that the hair slips from the immersed heads easily in a few minutes, which is readily determined by the operator. The same applies to feet to be marketed for food.

Much of this material goes to the New York market, some feet being cured and put up in vinegar. Such material is rich in glutinous matter and oil. Quite a few calves' heads are used fresh locally, but not so much during the heated term, as they readily become "off."

If you have a limited amount of such material, and have no local market for them, the larger packers will buy them of you and stipulate in what condition they require them.

Do not forget that War Savings Stamps are not for children only. Most of the squandering is done by the grown-ups.

### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in federal meat inspection are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: \*The Western Laboratories Serum Farm, Stockton, Cal. (mail, 24th Street and Broadway, Oakland, Cal.); \*South Dakota Packing & Shipping Co., Watertown, S. Dak.; Alpine Ice Co., 12th and Charlotte streets, Kansas City, Mo. (mail Post Office Box 66, Packers Station, Kansas City, Kan.); \*Reynolds Packing Co., South Fifth Street, Union City, Tenn.; Superior Margarine Manufacturing Co., 47 Clifford Street, Providence, R. I.

Meat inspection withdrawn: Chase Packing House, Faribault, Minn.; E. J. Vaudreuil Packing Co., Eau Claire, Wis.; West Philadelphia Stock Yard Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Fairfax Southern Foods (Inc.), New York, N. Y.; \*Freund Packing & Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Moe Frank, New York, N. Y.; Thomas Halligan, New York, N. Y.; Merchants & Planters Oil Co., Houston, Texas; L. P. Fuhrman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston Beef Co., Boston, Mass.; Independent Packing Co., Sioux City, Iowa; \*the George Rupp Packing Co., Hamilton, Ohio; St. Joseph Live Stock Serum Co., South St. Joseph, Mo.; Armour & Co., Dubuque, Iowa.

Meat inspection temporarily suspended: Clement E. Allen (Inc.), Media, Pa.; Reinicker & Alvey, Baltimore, Md.; A. Darlington Strode, West Chester, Pa.; O. J. Weeks & Co., New York, N. Y.; Henry Strecker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Purity Cross (Inc.), West Orange, N. J.; George Gregory, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Gordon & Co., Somerville, Mass.; Michael Lux, Woburn, Mass.

Meat inspection reinaugurated following suspension: \*Interstate Vaccine Co., 58 Grey-stone Heights, Kansas City, Kan.; Joseph R. Rezendes, 433 South Second Street, New Bedford, Mass.

\*Conducts slaughtering.

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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Association

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OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary and Treasurer.  
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

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## A BLOW AT INDUSTRY

By James H. Collins.\*

In his annual report every year regularly,  
since he took charge of the Post Office De-  
partment, the present Postmaster-General  
has advocated government ownership of tele-  
graph and telephone facilities. Telegraph  
and telephone facilities of this country,  
under private ownership, are so carefully reg-  
ulated by State and Federal governments that  
an increase of rates amounting to five per  
cent could be secured only after extended  
hearings, and detailed investigations of their  
costs and profits.

As an indication of what rates might be  
under government ownership, we have the

drastic increase in second-class postal rates  
embodied in the War Revenue measure by  
Congress.

This increase was made without any in-  
vestigation into the actual cost to the Post  
Office Department of handling different classes  
of mail matter. It was made without ordi-  
nary bookkeeping knowledge of what Post Of-  
fice profits may be on different classes of mail  
matter. It was made on a basis that boosts  
second class rates, beginning this year, an  
average of something like two hundred per  
cent., with progressive increases during the  
next three years amounting to nine hundred  
per cent. in some cases.

The general object in government regula-  
tion of rates on all public utilities under  
private ownership is toward standardization  
which obliterates sectional lines. Only the  
most trifling increases are granted with ever  
greater demands for quality in service.

The new second class postal schedule runs  
directly counter to these broad objects in  
government regulation of private business.  
There was a national standard in the flat  
rate per pound for carrying every class of  
periodicals subject to second class entry.  
This standard rate has been destroyed, and  
a sectionalizing zone system substituted.  
Without any provision whatever for improve-  
ment in the quality of service, which has  
been admittedly lower under the present ad-  
ministration, the law imposes increases in  
rates for which it would be impossible to  
find any parallel in public utilities conducted  
by corporations.

The second class postal rates which have  
been abolished dealt with all periodicals as  
a standard product, making no distinction  
between character or contents. The new  
rates penalize one class of periodicals at  
the expense of another, and also take each  
periodical apart, separating reading matter  
and advertising, which are to be subject to  
different charges according to a complex sys-  
tem.

As a consequence of this new law, the  
American publishing industry is confronted  
with a grave problem—indeed a crisis.

This penalizing increase in rate is bad  
enough. But it is not the worst phase of  
the situation by any means. Greater in-  
justice and stupidity are embodied in the  
system of zone charges, and the line drawn  
between reading matter and advertising.

The Postmaster General and Congress both  
display a misconception of advertising. Their  
motive in making the separate classification  
embodied in the new law was to prevent  
circulation of advertising in the guise of  
reading matter. As an illustration of abuses  
along this line they cited two or three pop-  
ular magazines of maximum advertising pat-  
ronage, and the bulky special editions of per-  
haps one dozen leading technical journals,  
issued from one to three times a year.

Despite the fact that these particular per-  
iodicals in no way represent the great rank  
and file of magazines and technical journals,  
they have been singled out and made the  
standard for imposing a burden upon the  
whole publishing industry.

Cheap reading matter of all kinds is avail-  
able to the American people because adver-  
tising carries the main cost of publishing, and  
also because publishers have been able to de-  
liver their products in any part of the coun-  
try at reasonable flat rates. The amount of  
money spent by publishers on many of our  
great technical journals for articles, reports,  
researches and other matter in the reading  
pages proper, is so greatly out of proportion  
to the money received from subscribers that  
only careful building up of advertising patron-  
age and revenue makes such journals possible  
at all.

Geographically the Post Office has thus  
far helped them overcome a great handicap.  
As between Great Britain and the United  
States, one a compact country, and the  
other continental, Great Britain should logi-  
cally have had a cheap, universal periodical  
press, while the United States, left to natural  
geographical disadvantages might have been  
in pretty much the same plight as Russia.  
But because Great Britain's postal policies,  
governing periodicals other than daily papers,  
have been singularly conservative and inflex-  
ible, and because our own postal policies in  
the past have been just the opposite, we  
have the paradox of Great Britain with a  
starved general and technical press, and the  
United States with the greatest general and  
technical literature of any country in the  
world.

This has been made possible as much by  
advertising, and the nationalization of com-  
modities, as by liberal postal regulations.  
Particularly has it made possible our splendid  
technical press, covering each line of industry  
and trade, furnishing information not avail-  
able in books, and promptly putting at the  
service of workers in every part of the  
country technical news in both the reading  
and the advertising columns.

An industry of this sort is bound to sur-  
vive. Hamper its facilities in one direction,  
and it will make new ones in some other  
direction.

The revised postal rates are a blow at that  
industry, but they are even a greater blow  
at intelligent and just government. They  
should be repealed, and a business-like, impar-  
tial investigation made into the costs and  
profits of the Post Office on this class of mail  
matter, the wages it pays employees and its  
provision for their comfort, safety and future  
—in other words, exactly the sort of official  
investigation into fundamental facts that  
would be demanded by the Government in  
dealing with a private corporation operating  
any such universal and indispensable service  
as that of the Post Office.

\*Mr. Collins is the head of the Trade and Tech-  
nical Press Section of the U. S. Food Administration.  
—EDITOR.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Evansville Packing Company, Evansville, Ind., will add a dressed poultry department to its plant.

Buffalo Butchers' Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by G. M. Widener, H. L. and R. C. Smith.

Considerable damage was done to a two-story building on Concord Street, Pawtucket, R. I., occupied by the Providence Dressed Beef Company.

Ridehalgh Company, Inc., of Portland, Oregon, to conduct a packing and canning business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Contract has been awarded by T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for the erection of a three-story brick, 90 by 90 feet addition to their plant.

Farmers Packing & Canning Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 by J. B. Boon, F. H. Tidnam and E. S. Vaught.

A permit has been granted to John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., for the erection of an addition to smokehouse. The building will be of brick and is to cost about \$5,000.

The West Chicago Stock Yards Company, East Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by John MacQueen, Norman S. Poole and William Wall.

The Liberty Stockyards Company, Evansville, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Lee Rosenbaum, Harry H. Mannheim and Morton Mannheim.

It is reported that Armour and Company is planning the erection of a branch house in Sheboygan, Wis. The building will be 50 by 120 feet and of brick and concrete construction.

The Skinner Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., purchased seven acres of land last week, and in addition to ground bought recently, makes about a forty-acre tract for its packing house building and stock yards on the South Side.

The Golden West Meat & Packing Company, San Francisco, Calif., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by Lee M. Olds, Thomas A. Keogh, John B. Daniels, L. H. Shapiro, A. C. Duerr and others.

C. W. Barry Co., Jacksonville, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to carry on a general meat, provision, produce, etc., business. The officers are: C. W. Barry, president; I. L. Farris, vice-president, and W. S. S. Alsop, secretary and treasurer.

The Dower Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, a new \$100,000 corporation, with Robert J. Dower of Chicago as president, has secured eight acres on the river at Twentieth and Maury streets as the site for their new plant. When finished, the plant will have a weekly capacity of 600 hogs and 250 cattle.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Co., Huron, S. Dak., the following were chosen directors: S. D. Frost, of Leola; A. W. Wilmarth, Huron; H. G. Spratt, Huron; Henry Scott, Ree Heights; E. D. Sutton, Oneida; L. F. Shuttleworth, Huron; B. A. Cranston, Huron; George King, Aberdeen, and Paul Havens, of Nortonville, S. Dak.

### AGRICULTURE IN INDUSTRY BOARD.

Announcement is made in Washington that ex-Governor Henry C. Stuart of Virginia has been appointed a member of the War Industries Board, of which Bernard Baruch of New York is chairman, and which has general direction of production for war purposes. Governor Stuart is one of the best-known livestock raisers in the country, and was one of the members of the President's Meat Committee, which recently reported a meat policy for war time.

The National Agricultural Advisory Council was constituted some weeks ago by Secretary Houston and Mr. Hoover to consult with the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration from time to time con-

cerning important problems in the field of agriculture. The members of the council represent all sections of the United States and all phases of agriculture and livestock production.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the National Agricultural Advisory Council a recommendation was made that one of its members, serving without pay, should have headquarters in Washington, so that he might keep in touch with all government agencies dealing with agricultural matters and inform all the members of the general committee of important proposals and secure whatever information and advice may be desired by the government agencies. Secretary Houston and Food Administrator Hoover accepted this proposal, as they did all the other proposals of the committee.

The executive committee also suggested that its chairman, who is also chairman of the national committee, should be placed in the machinery of the War Industries Board. This recommendation was conveyed by Secretary Houston to Chairman Baruch, who cordially assented to the proposal.

### STOP FOOD LICENSE REPORTS.

The United States Food Administration is discontinuing some of the food report requirements of its licensees, both to save expense and to save the time of the licensee. After the regular May reports licensees as follows, reporting on the blanks mentioned, may discontinue the submission of these monthly reports:

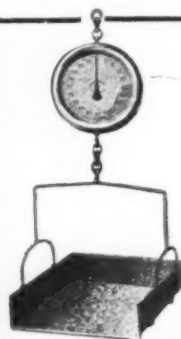
"(1) Wholesale and retail dealers, jobbers, and suppliers of hotels and institutions (our Form C; printer's Form 0117).

"(2) Brokers or dealers handling non-perishable foods on brokerage or commission, or as trustee (our Form D; printer's Forms 0118 or 0284).

"(3) Commission merchants, brokers, auctioneers, and all dealers in perishable products (our Form 5, 6 for owned goods, and D 5, 6 for commission goods; printer's Forms 0129 and 0128, respectively)."

### MORRIS AS REFRIGERATION EXPERT.

It is stated in Washington that Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Company, who is serving as a private in the national army, is being sought as a refrigeration expert for overseas duty. Upon his entrance into the army he was sent to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., where he went through the usual rookie routine, and where he has been serving as a motor truck chauffeur. Colonel R. C. Marshall, head of the cantonment division, asked for his transfer to Camp Meigs, where it is understood he will be assigned to an overseas refrigeration unit, which will be sent to France to install refrigeration systems in the quartermaster depots back of the front.



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Government Control—Market Irregular—Some Export Buying of Beef—Domestic Trade Still Limited—Hog Receipts Fair—Bearish Hog Advices—Corn Crop Reports More Mixed.**

The undertone in the provision market has been uncertain. Beef has been in better demand, due to more export buying, and also to greater demand for domestic Government account. On the other hand the ordinary domestic consumption has been reduced, reflecting the beefless days which are being observed through the country. It is also understood that the increased demand for beef products is working against the demand for hog products.

Some interests gave a bullish construction to the mid-monthly statements of Chicago stocks, and this may have been responsible for more or less short covering in the Chicago provision futures market. Especial emphasis was laid on the decrease of nearly five million pounds in the lard showing compared with an increase of nearly nine million pounds for the corresponding period a year ago. The detailed statement (in thousands—000 omitted) follows:

	1918		1917	
	Mid-June	End-May	Mid-June	End-May
Mess pork, bbls.	7	8	13	13
New lard, lbs.	13,329	15,260	27,450	19,497
Old lard, lbs.	4,082	4,027	3	3
Other lard, lbs.	16,335	19,047	13,116	12,167
Short ribs, lbs.	16,481	15,899	16,716	16,971

The general impression is that there will be fairly liberal hog receipts all the summer and some authorities are insistent that the number of hogs as of January 1, 1919, will approximate eighty million, which would be an increase of nearly ten per cent. compared with the number as of January 1 last. Others are not quite so hopeful, but admit that nothing short of a severe hog-cholera scourge or a crop failure will keep down the number of hogs. The sickness among animals has been

lower than in other years, due to successful serum treatment methods and other preventatives. An official statement recently given out showed the death-rate of swine from all diseases for the year ending March, 1918, was 42.1 per thousand or the lowest in thirty-five years.

There is much attention being given to the progress of the corn crop; latest reports indicate that over a large section the weather has been very favorable, but in important central and southern districts there has been considerable heat and not enough moisture, so that apprehension is felt. Unless rains come soon there is likely to be more or less deterioration reported to corn. Official reports have indicated that oats have suffered and that corn was not too well off—also that ranges in the west were drying up, and that there has been some loss of cattle in the far southwest. The situation is not regarded seriously just yet, but it is realized that the trying period is just ahead, and as far as the corn crop is concerned, much depends upon weather conditions for the next several weeks.

**BEEF.**—The local market was quiet, but values are firm. Mess. \$33@34; packet, \$34@35; family, \$36@38; East India, \$57@58.

**LARD.**—The local market is dull and weaker, due to the weakness in the west and slow demand. Quoted: City, 23½@24c.; Western, \$24.90@25; Middle West, \$24.50@24.60; refined Continental, \$26.50; South American, \$26.90; Brazilian kegs, \$27.90; compounds, 22½@23¼c., nom.

**PORK.**—The local market was steady but the western market was weak. Quoted: Mess, \$48; clear, \$46@52, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### MORE RESTRICTED IMPORTS.

A number of commodities have been added to the list of restricted imports to become effective July 1, according to an announcement by the War Trade Board. They include manufactures of bone and horn, borax, meat products and preserved meat, bones, hoofs, and horns unmanufactured; glue and glue size, etc.

### LIBERAL HOG AND CATTLE SUPPLIES.

Larger Consumption of Unsmoked Hog Meats Would Help the Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, June 19, 1918.—Hog receipts are again liberal without the aid of any advance in the price to increase receipts. So far this week we have received 118,000 hogs, against 107,000 last week and 102,000 last year. The average weight of hogs in Chicago last week was 236 pounds, which is 4 pounds heavier than the previous week, 13 pounds heavier than the same period last year and 9 pounds heavier than two years ago. All signs point to a liberal supply of good hogs for the next three or four weeks. The latter part of July and through August we will be getting heavy sows and the quality will probably not be quite as good as at present.

The top on hogs today is \$16.90, as against \$17.00 yesterday and \$17.10 two weeks ago. Yesterday's average price of hogs was \$16.80, Monday's \$16.77. A week ago the average was \$16.85. As the quality becomes poorer we will expect the hogs to work much lower. Heavy sows and grassy hogs will not be as desirable as the hogs that are now coming, and we think some time in July will find hog prices down to \$15.50 for an average drove on the Chicago market.

The receipts of cattle are also liberal this week. Chicago has received for the first three days of this week 60,000 cattle. For the first two days this week seven markets in the West have received 126,000 cattle. This is 21,000 more than we received for the first two days of the week in the same markets last year. The good cattle are about 25c. lower this week. Butcher stock is from 50 to 75c. off for the first two days this week. In extreme cases, owing to the liberal supply of grass cattle, there has been a drop of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 for this class of cattle. Cattle-men at the Stock Yards say we will receive a good supply of grass cattle for some time to

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Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

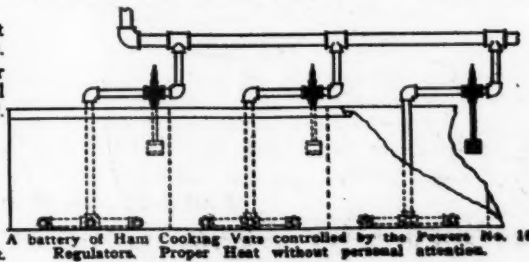
### The Powers Regulator Co.

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come, and the market will naturally work lower.

Hogs packed in the West, as estimated by The Drovers' Journal, for the past week are 591,000, as compared with 408,000 for the previous week and 495,000 for a like period last year. The packing of hogs since March 1 is about 9,212,000, as against 8,230,000 for a corresponding period last year.

The cash trade in fresh hog products is somewhat improved, owing to the advancing prices of beef and mutton, which have practically gone beyond the reach of a large portion of the consuming public, but the big supply of grass cattle that is coming to market now may relieve the beef and mutton situations somewhat. Fresh pork is cheap as compared to beef and mutton, but smoked bacon and hams are high and are in a class, as to price, with beef and mutton, and on that account the trade is limited. If the public could be induced to use more of the heavy dried salt and pickled side meats that are not smoked, hog meats would be more available for the consuming public, for in that form they are much cheaper and just as wholesome.

The future provision market for ribs, lard and pork have had a good advance, and if there be still a short interest this will keep the market in a strong position. Some attribute the advance to the lack of increase in the stocks of provisions as reported in the semi-monthly statement of the secretary of the Board of Trade on June 15, which showed

7,229 barrels of pork, as against 8,402 barrels June 1, 1918, and 12,741 barrels June 15, 1917. The total stocks of lard are 33,745,595 pounds, as against 38,333,218 on June 1, 1918, and 40,568,573 pounds June 15, 1917. Short ribs are 16,481,298, as against 15,949,144 on June 1, 1918, and 16,716,109 June 15, 1917.

#### FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

The U. S. Bureau of Markets reports stocks of frozen and cured meats and lard on June 1 as follows:

The total stocks of frozen beef reported by 365 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 201,663,287 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 382 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 227,570,322 pounds. The reports of 321 storages show stocks of 197,465,175 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 103,006,888 pounds on June 1, 1917, an increase of 91.7 per cent. The reports of 355 storages show that the stocks decreased 11.1 per cent during May 1918, while the reports of 303 storages show stocks decreased 18.1 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of cured beef reported by 375 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 25,269,761 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 383 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 31,036,415 pounds. The reports of 342 storages show stocks of 24,259,459

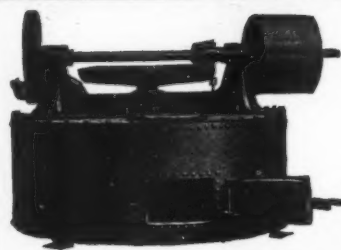
pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 30,831,335 pounds on June 1, 1917, a decrease of 21.3 per cent. The reports of 365 storages show that the stocks decreased 16.1 per cent during May, 1918, while the reports of 316 storages show stocks increased 6.2 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of lamb and mutton reported by 198 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 4,217,279 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 208 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 4,032,244 pounds. The report of 169 storages show stocks of 3,963,836 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 3,508,294 pounds on June 1, 1917, an increase of 13 per cent. The reports of 168 storages show that the stocks increased 15.5 per cent during May, 1918, while the reports of 150 storages show stocks decreased 21.6 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of frozen pork reported by 352 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 133,444,059 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 358 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 134,584,345 pounds. The reports of 310 storages show stocks of 127,880,376 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 77,533,678 on June 1, 1917, an increase of 64.9 per cent. The reports of 340 storages show that the stocks decreased 0.7 per cent during May, 1918, while the reports of 291 storages show stocks increased 2.4 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of dry salt pork reported by 352 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 483,697,963 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 485 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 471,092,198 pounds. The reports of 430 storages show stocks of 475,376 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 210,345,748 pounds on June 1, 1917, an increase of 125.9 per cent. The reports of 452 storages show that the stocks increased 3.3 per cent during May, 1918, while the reports of 398 storages show stocks decreased 5.2 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of sweet pickled pork reported by 537 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 393,357,278 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 552 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 406,377,724 pounds. The reports of 500 storages show stocks of (Continued on page 32.)



### TRIUMPH TANKAGE DRYERS

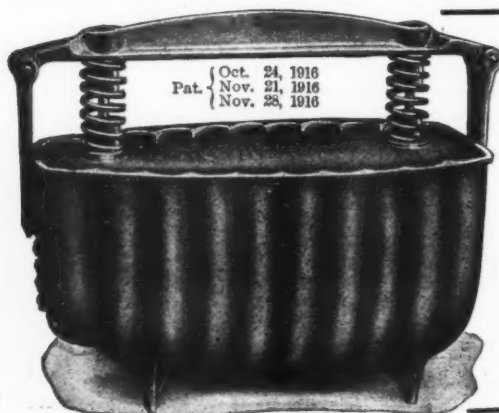
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### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 15, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	Week Ended	Week Ended	From Nov. 1,
	June 15, 1918.	June 16, '17 to June 15, 1917.	1918.
United Kingdom..	.....	.....	782
Continent .....	.....	.....	.....
So. & Cen. Am..	.....	.....	3,493
West Indies .....	.....	.....	7,251
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	.....	5,593
Other Countries...	.....	.....	765
Total .....	.....	.....	17,884

BACON AND HAM, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	3,252,000	8,215,000	365,898,000
Continent .....	10,270,000	1,490,000	162,014,000
So. & Cen. Am..	.....	.....	730,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	8,343,000
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	.....	82,000
Other Countries...	.....	.....	2,697,000
Total .....	13,523,000	9,705,000	539,363,000

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	2,933,000	1,609,000	103,954,000
Continent .....	4,162,000	250,000	101,154,000
So. & Cen. Am..	.....	.....	1,085,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	12,474,000
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	.....	86,000
Other Countries...	.....	.....	296,000
Total .....	7,095,000	1,859,000	219,002,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	.....	13,523,000	7,095,000
Total week .....	.....	13,523,000	7,095,000
Previous week....	5,011	62,538,000	24,682,000
Two weeks ago....	.....	21,387,000	14,412,000
Cor. week, 1917..	.....	9,705,000	1,859,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, '17,	Same time to June 15, '18.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs. ....	3,577,000	8,182,000	Dec. 4,605,000
Bacon & Hams, lbs. ....	539,363,000	530,092,000	Inc. 9,265,000
Lard, lbs. ....	219,002,000	264,135,000	Dec. 45,133,000



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market for tallow is reported quiet on the basis of 17c. for city specials, loose. A little buying for soap-makers is claimed, but there is no disposition to stock up. Some authorities look for lifting or restrictions, which will permit of larger importations, and it is understood that there is a disposition to offer Argentine tallow a little more freely. The stocks of foreign tallow in local stores have been reduced moderately, and apparently there is very little selling pressure. Rumors of Government demand for domestic tallows still persist, but there is no confirmation of actual business, and the regular expert business is at a standstill. The glycerine market is somewhat steadier again, with little decline expected while political conditions remain as they are. Kindred markets to tallow are also steadier but confidence among buyers is not the same as it was some time ago.

Prime City tallow in the local market is quoted at 16½c., nominal, and city specials at 17c., loose, with last sales on this basis.

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—The market is quiet and steady on the basis of 18¼c.; very little export business is claimed; the domestic demand for oleo-stearine is on a hand-to-mouth basis.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market is quiet, but the undertone is firmer. Extras are quoted at 24c., according to quality.

### SEE PAGE 20 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market for domestic crude oil is quiet and prices are purely nominal. Refined oil is steady. Demand for foreign oils is also dull and prices were a shade easier, with Japanese quoted at 18@18¼c. in sellers' tanks from the coast. Prices quoted, crude, in buyers' tanks, \$1.36½ per gal.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market continues in a quiet position, with values firm but nominally quoted. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.45@3.50; 30, \$3@3.10, and prime, \$1.95@2.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—A little better demand for spot oil was noted and prices were a shade firmer. The market on the coast is steady, with prices quoted around 16c. in sellers' tanks. Sales were made at 15c. f. o. b. the coast from the Orient prompt shipment. Spot is quoted at 18@18¼c. for crude in bbls.

**CORN OIL.**—The market for crude oil is quiet and steady. A fair demand for refined oil is claimed and values are well held. The market for crude is now quoted at 16½@17c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—While the market is not active a fair consuming inquiry is reported and values are steady. Foreign oils are firm, with Manila held at 16c. in sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast. Ceylon, 17½@17¾c., in bbls.; Cochin, 18½@18¾c., in bbls.

**PALM OIL.**—The market is dull and featureless with stocks lacking. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, —, nom.

**GREASE.**—There was little change in the situation during the past week. Demand is rather quiet at the moment. Quoted: Yellow, 15½@16¼c., nom.; bone, 16½@16¾c., nom.; house, 15¼@16¼c.; brown, 15½@16c.

### CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 20, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½@5c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6@6½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¼@2½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; Lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nom., not quotable; Cochin cocoanut oil, 19@21c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 17¼@18c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.56@1.60 per gal.; Soya bean oil, 17¼@18c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70@1.75 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 61@64c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 46@47c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 42@43c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 63@64c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16@16½c. per lb.

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 20, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable Transfers .....	4.76½
Demand sterling .....	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight .....	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days .....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days .....	4.70½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.78
Commercial, sight .....	5.72½
Bankers' cables .....	5.70
Bankers' checks .....	5.71½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight .....	50½
Commercial, 60 days.....	50½
Bankers' sight .....	50½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks .....	30.90
Bankers' cables .....	31.30

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 20, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8 @10 lbs. ave., 25¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25¾@26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½@25¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¾@25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¾@25c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 20, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 36@37c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 33c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, 23½c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.; skinned shoulders, 23c.; boneless butts, 30c.; Boston butts, 29c.; lean trimmings, 20c.; spare ribs, 13c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 15c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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## Commercial Stocks of Fats and Oils

The Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has published the result of a survey made by it of commercial stocks of fats and oils on hand in this country on January 1, 1918. This survey was made pursuant to Act of Congress, and the compilation of figures is very extensive. It was made by C. W. Thompson, in charge of the Food Surveys project, under direction of Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau. The report says:

The stocks of fats and oils covered by the food survey of January 1, 1918, include lard, lard compounds, solid vegetable cooking fats, oleo stock, oleo oil and edible tallow, cottonseed oil, olive oil and peanut oil.

The estimated total commercial stocks of these commodities, assuming that the stocks actually reported represent from 85 to 90 per cent of the total, were as follows: Lard, 135,000,000 pounds; lard compounds, 93,000,000 pounds; solid vegetable cooking fats 41,000,000 pounds; oleo stock, oleo oil, and edible tallow, 58,000,000 pounds; cottonseed oil, 67,000,000 gallons; olive oil, 4,500,000 gallons; and peanut oil, 2,600,000 gallons.

There is a noticeable decrease in the stocks of lard and cottonseed oil, the holdings for January 1, this year, being 72 per cent and 82.8 per cent, respectively, of those for January 1 of last year. The holdings of lard compounds also show some decrease, the stocks for January 1, 1918, being 95.3 per cent of those a year earlier. In the case of the four remaining commodities the stocks show an increase, the percentages of last year's holdings being as follows: Solid vegetable cooking fats, 115.6 per cent; oleo stock, oleo oil, and edible tallow, 109.6 per cent; olive oil, 117.8 per cent; and peanut oil, 124.7 per cent.

Detailed information for each of these commodities is presented in the report:

### Commercial Stocks of Lard.

The stocks of lard (pure lard) in commercial channels, as reported in the War Emergency Food Survey of January 1, 1918, amounted to 118,402,005 pounds. Of this amount meat packers reported nearly six-tenths and the retail dealers three-tenths, the balance being held by wholesalers, bakers, storage warehouses, and a miscellaneous group of firms.

Stocks of lard reported for January 1, 1918, with comparative figures for January 1, 1917, by classes of business:

	Total stocks reported for Jan. 1, '18.	1918 stks. Pounds.	1917 stks. Pounds.
Meat packers .....	69,207,071	65,328,451	98,089,031
Storage warehouses .....	1,357,245	1,143,856	2,972,513
Cold storage .....	967,349	879,379	770,080
Warehouses .....	390,036	264,477	2,201,927
Wholesale dealers .....	6,173,660	5,355,927	7,040,855
Wholesale grocers .....	3,410,172	2,983,570	4,077,308
Meat and provision jobbers .....	2,105,572	1,847,888	2,264,095
Other wholesale dealers .....	637,946	524,460	690,452
Bakers .....	2,472,452	2,118,401	2,195,094
Retail dealers .....	34,946,489	27,643,298	32,219,128
Retail grocers .....	19,058,559	15,672,787	16,870,748
General stores .....	11,113,255	8,490,735	10,448,208
Retail meat mkt's. ....	4,748,880	3,465,816	4,876,884
Other retail dealers .....	25,795	13,960	20,288
Miscellaneous .....	4,245,088	3,451,132	3,470,842
Total .....	118,402,005	105,041,065	145,087,373

### Commercial Stocks of Lard Compounds.

Lard compounds, as the term is here used, include all lard substitutes except those purely vegetable in composition, these latter comprising the "solid vegetable cooking fats" for which data are given below. The stocks of such lard compounds in commercial channels on January 1, 1918, as reported for the Food Survey of that date, amounted to 80,978,949 pounds. Of these stocks, meat packers held 21.2 per cent, wholesale dealers held 23.1 per cent and retail dealers 38.3 per cent, the balance being held by the bakers, the

storage warehouses and a miscellaneous group of concerns.

Stocks of lard compounds reported for January 1, 1918, with comparative figures for January 1, 1917, by classes of business:

	Total stocks reported for Jan. 1, '18.	1918 stks. Pounds.	1917 stks. Pounds.
Meat packers .....	17,153,917	16,549,621	15,689,181
Storage warehouses .....	3,187,893	2,272,967	1,789,082
Cold storage .....	675,115	560,475	282,433
Warehouses .....	2,014,778	1,712,492	1,506,649
Wholesale dealers .....	18,699,268	16,559,499	21,634,711
Wholesale grocers .....	15,600,862	14,073,961	18,827,070
Meat and provision jobbers .....	1,305,135	1,147,557	908,058
Other wholesale dealers .....	1,793,271	1,337,961	1,899,583
Bakers .....	6,069,458	5,372,621	5,674,480
Retail dealers .....	30,980,544	22,345,643	22,153,120
Retail grocers .....	12,990,721	9,259,927	8,769,675
General stores .....	10,248,527	12,267,757	12,718,004
Retail meat mkt's. ....	1,674,611	818,689	636,860
Other retail dealers .....	62,685	29,240	28,491
Miscellaneous .....	4,287,860	3,217,336	2,679,884
Total .....	80,978,949	66,317,657	69,620,458

### Solid Vegetable Cooking Fats.

The total stocks of solid vegetable cooking fats reported in the Survey of January 1, 1918, amounted to 36,156,280 pounds. The bulk of these stocks were held by wholesalers and retailers, the former reporting slightly more than three-tenths and the latter somewhat less than three-tenths of the total.

Stocks of solid vegetable cooking fats reported for January 1, 1918, with comparative figures for January 1, 1917, by classes of business:

	Total stocks reported for Jan. 1, '18.	1918 stks. Pounds.	1917 stks. Pounds.
Warehouses .....	2,230,243	1,300,096	905,781
Wholesale dealers .....	11,534,107	10,539,312	11,766,796
Wholesale grocers .....	9,144,421	8,045,220	9,453,215
Meat and provision jobbers .....	425,069	385,590	275,159
Other wholesale dealers .....	2,264,017	2,113,292	2,038,422
Meat packers .....	2,218,299	1,924,169	1,690,054
Bakers .....	2,499,517	2,149,483	1,801,597
Retail dealers .....	10,438,034	7,877,753	5,804,248
Retail grocers .....	6,576,685	5,097,845	3,250,200
General stores .....	3,948,971	2,667,068	2,467,536
Other retail dealers .....	212,378	112,840	86,422
Miscellaneous .....	6,936,080	6,721,679	4,417,190
Oil mills .....	1,724,599	1,724,599	1,726,954
Soap manufacturers .....	387,340	383,790	256,570
Lard comp'd mfrs. ....	1,289,027	1,287,477	933,156
Oleomargarine mfrs. ....	1,202,961	1,147,960	137,048
Other miscellaneous .....	2,332,153	2,177,553	1,343,462
Total .....	36,156,280	30,512,492	26,355,666

### Oleo Stock, Oleo Oil and Edible Tallow.

The total supply of oleo stock, oleo oil and edible tallow reported in the Food Survey of January 1, 1918, amounted to 51,023,934 pounds. Of this amount considerably more than half was reported by the meat packers. The cold storage warehouses held 8.2 per cent of the total, and the oleomargarine manufacturers held 5.9 per cent, the balance being in possession of retail dealers and miscellaneous concerns.

Oleo stock, oleo oil, and edible tallow reported for January 1, 1918, with comparative figures for January 1, 1917, by classes of business:

	Total stocks reported for Jan. 1, '18.	1918 stks. Pounds.	1917 stks. Pounds.
Meat packers .....	27,755,074	26,350,832	19,363,516
Cold storage .....	4,202,570	2,373,266	1,771,890
Oleomargarine mfrs. ....	2,998,696	2,435,342	1,511,710
Retail dealers .....	1,104,977	686,527	647,690
Miscellaneous .....	14,962,617	13,081,441	17,606,934
Total .....	51,023,934*	44,927,408	40,991,730

\*Includes 783,021 pounds reported by six firms classified as oleo renderers.

### Stocks of Cotton Seed Oil.

The stocks of cottonseed oil in commercial channels on January 1, 1918, as reported in the War Emergency Food Survey of that date, amounted to 39,057,250 gallons. Of these stocks nearly seven-tenths were reported by the oil mills. The meat packers reported slightly more than one-eighth, the balance being held by warehouses, wholesale dealers,

retail dealers, bakers and a miscellaneous group of concerns.

The large holdings of the oil mills are explained partly by the fact that practically all our edible cotton seed oil is produced in this country, the estimated domestic production for the calendar year 1917 being 160,000,000 gallons, while the imports during the year were less than 2,000,000 gallons.

Stocks of cottonseed oil reported for January 1, 1918, with comparative figures for January 1, 1917, by classes of business:

	Total stocks reported for Jan. 1, '18.	1918 stks. Gallons.	1917 stks. Gallons.
Oil mills .....	27,153,115	25,727,413	23,828,521
Warehouses .....	3,192,562	3,192,562	229,388
Wholesale dealers .....	946,735	824,828	897,906
Wholesale grocers .....	633,120	554,938	670,235
Other wholesale dealers .....	313,615	269,890	227,671
Meat packers .....	5,379,331	5,342,791	14,362,000
Bakers .....	499,470	413,843	554,777
Retail dealers .....	975,566	706,752	706,752
Retail grocers .....	640,064	472,303	553,181
General stores .....	314,066	225,950	233,253
Other retail dealers .....	20,826	8,490	9,828
Miscellaneous .....	910,451	815,776	845,736
Lard comp'd mfrs. ....	396,213	395,916	493,419
Oleomargarine mfrs. ....	190,404	176,730	136,273
Other miscellaneous .....	323,834	243,130	216,044
Total .....	39,057,250	34,383,879	41,515,190

Number of firms reporting cottonseed oil, by class of business:

	Total number of firms reporting.	Firms reporting both 1918 and 1917.
Oil mills .....	551	483
Warehouses .....	107	65
Wholesale dealers .....	2,662	2,225
Wholesale grocers .....	2,270	1,931
Other wholesale dealers .....	392	294
Meat packers .....	297	256
Bakers .....	4,810	3,482
Retail dealers .....	46,675	32,664
Retail grocers .....	36,873	26,000
General stores .....	9,115	6,300
Other retail dealers .....	987	364
Miscellaneous .....	3,328	2,216
Lard comp'd manufacturers .....	8	6
Oleomargarine manufacturers .....	18	15
Other miscellaneous .....	3,302	2,195
Total .....	58,430	41,391

### Stocks of Peanut Oil.

The stocks of peanut oil reported for the Survey of January 1, 1918, amounted to 2,306,416 gallons. Of this amount the oil mills held 63 per cent, the wholesale dealers 19 per cent, and the retail dealers 4.8 per cent, the balance being held by warehouses and miscellaneous concerns. The large holdings of the oil mills are partly explained by the fact that more than half of our total supply of edible peanut oil is produced in this country, the estimated domestic production of this commodity for 1917 being in round figures 4,666,000 gallons as against 3,653,000 gallons imported.

Stocks of peanut oil reported for January 1, 1918, with comparative figures for January 1, 1917, by classes of business:

	Total stocks reported for Jan. 1, '18.	1918 stks. Gallons.	1917 stks. Gallons.
Oil mills .....	1,452,243	444,158	346,610
Warehouses .....	49,383	44,860	305,500
Wholesale dealers .....	437,215	410,306	91,371
Retail dealers .....	110,304	51,576	30,216
Miscellaneous .....	257,271	183,203	135,809
Total .....	2,306,416	1,134,103	909,506

Number of firms reporting peanut oil, by classes of business:

	Total number of firms reporting.	Firms reporting both 1918 and 1917.
Oil mills .....	61	34
Warehouses .....	10	5
Wholesale dealers .....	243	174
Retail dealers .....	4,130	1,948
Miscellaneous .....	412	218
Total .....	4,856	2,379

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**No Trading in Cottonseed Futures—Definite Reports from Government Officials to This Effect—Census Bureau Report on Cottonseed and Products—New Cotton Crop Prospects Still Very Good—Large Crush May Be Had.**

Definite reports are now available indicating that there will be no resumption of trading in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange. It is understood that officials who have been working for a revival of trading, on the ground that there will be a large crush of cottonseed oil this season and that there will be more competition with the various oils, so that there should be a market for hedging in order to work off the full supply of cottonseed oil, now admit that the situation is hopeless.

Apparently Government officials connected with the Food Administration have not become convinced of the need of any futures market for cottonseed oil, and as a matter of fact their claim, it is understood, is that any resumption of trading in cottonseed oil futures will tend to disrupt plans for the stabilization of cottonseed products such as have been perfected. There has been no especial comment made because of this decision, as it

is realized that in these trying political times, there is no inclination to do a single thing contrary to the Government's purpose, or to the great cause.

The latest report of the Census Bureau, covering distribution of cottonseed products for May, as analyzed by prominent independent refining interests, indicates that there were approximately 87,000,000 lbs. of refined oil produced during May as against 102,000,000 last year, and there were 79,000,000 lbs. delivered to consumers, compared with 102,000,000 a year ago, with the stock of refined oil on hand as of the end of the month approximately 347,000,000 lbs., compared with 324,000,000 lbs. for the corresponding time last year. The total amount delivered to consumers, August 1 to the end of May, is 1,047,000,000 lbs., compared with 1,079,000,000 lbs. last year.

Crude oil produced in May approximated 61,000,000 lbs., against 64,000,000 last year, and the stock as of the end of the month totals 68,000,000 lbs. at crude oil centers compared with 69,000,000 lbs. last year. The total production of crude oil, August 1 to May 31, is 1,272,000,000 lbs., compared with 1,350,000,000 lbs. last season, and the production of refined oil approximates 1,094,000,000 lbs.

compared with 1,182,000,000 lbs. for the same time last season.

It is noteworthy that in this analysis it is estimated that on the basis of consumption of cottonseed oil for June and July equal to that of last June and July, there will be available on August 1, 1918, around 850,000 bbls., compared with 747,000 bbls. last year.

Latest reports as to cotton crop conditions continue very favorable. There is some apprehension of boll-weevil deterioration in central and eastern states, but such losses have been seen for the past several years, and it is to be expected that there will be more or less damage from this pest this year. Parts of Texas have become dry, and there is also complaint of deficient moisture in other western sections, but the apprehension on this score is not important just yet. On the whole the conditions are viewed as very favorable, and suggest a large crush of cottonseed oil this year, unless there is abnormal deterioration during the balance of the season. The July Government report is expected to show a cotton crop condition of close to 85, which would be greatly above last year's showing, and compares with a ten-year average of 79.8 per cent. The acreage figures to be given out are also expected to show an increase of two

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or four per cent. as compared with the acreage of last year.

Closing prices Saturday, June 15, 1918.—June, \$20; July, \$20.10; August, \$20.10; September, \$20.10; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Monday, June 17, 1918.—June, \$20; July, \$20.10; August, \$20.10; September, \$20.10; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Tuesday, June 18, 1918.—June, \$20; July, \$20.10; August, \$20.10; September, \$20.10; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Wednesday, June 19, 1918.—June, \$20.50; July, \$20.50@20.52; August, \$20.55; September, \$20; October, \$19; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales. Sales were: July 200, \$20.50. Total sales, 200 bbls.

Closing prices Thursday, June 20, 1918.—Spot, \$20.50; June, \$20.50; July, \$20.50; August, \$20.50; September, \$20; October, \$19; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending June 20, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending June 20, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	Same Period, 1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York .....	53,891	196,906	
From New Orleans .....	3,078	26,458	
From Philadelphia .....	—	6,336	
From Savannah .....	—	1,648	
From Norfolk and Newport News .....	—	—	528
From Michigan .....	17,933	80,551	
From Buffalo .....	25	2,822	
From St. Lawrence .....	486	1,586	
From Dakota .....	1,716	5,354	
From Vermont .....	156	16	
From other ports .....	749	39	
Total .....	78,034	322,244	

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 20, 1918.—A few terminal oil mills are still running and some seed is coming out. Seven per cent. meal is being taken promptly by fertilizer concerns. Hulls dull at \$20 for loose, \$25.50 for sacked. As a whole, the cottonseed products market is dull.

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 20, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil market dull at regulation prices. Cottonseed meal practically exhausted. Hulls neglected; market nominal.

### FLASH HEADS PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Richard A. Claybrook, president of the New York Produce Exchange, handed his resignation to the board of managers this week. Overwork in the recent Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns affected his health and caused a breakdown, with the result that his physician requested his withdrawal from the office and duties of president of the Produce Exchange. Edward Flash, Jr., of the Edward Flash Company, vice-president of the Exchange for several years and formerly a member of the board of managers, was elected to succeed Mr. Claybrook as president of the Exchange. Mr. Flash is well known as a leader in the cotton oil market, and very popular in all the trades.

## THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

### Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space. Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS, Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch, WILMINGTON, N. C.

### COTTON SEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS CENSUS

The quantity of cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and of cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand, and imports and exports of cottonseed products covering the period from August 1, 1917, to May 31, 1918, are reported as follows by the United States Bureau of the Census:

State.	Cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand (tons):		On Hand at Mills May 31.
	Received at Mills* Aug. 1 to May 31.	Crushed Aug. 1 to May 31.	
United States .....	4,192,486	4,133,276	93,137
Alabama .....	176,000	178,000	2,000
Arkansas .....	295,000	281,000	16,000
Georgia .....	755,000	739,000	21,000
Louisiana .....	200,000	197,000	2,000
Mississippi .....	416,000	409,000	11,000
North Carolina .....	258,000	256,000	3,000
Oklahoma .....	305,000	300,000	6,000
South Carolina .....	337,000	334,000	5,000
Tennessee .....	222,000	220,000	10,000
Texas .....	1,112,000	1,107,000	12,000
All other .....	116,000	112,000	4,000

\*Does not include 33,927 tons on hand at mills Aug. 1, nor 188,406 tons reshipped. Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand:

	On Hand Aug. 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to May 31.	Shipped Out Aug. 1 to May 31.	On Hand May 31.
Crude oil .....	*15,477,352	1,272,198,000	1,237,360,000	68,299,000
Refined oil .....	†298,757,126	†1,094,907,000	.....	*347,137,000
Cake and meal .....	92,540	2,008,000	2,023,000	78,000
Hulls .....	56,016	960,000	880,000	127,000
Linters, 500 lb. .....	102,754	1,090,000	1,064,000	129,000
Hull fiber, 500 lb. .....	6,371	263,000	258,000	12,000
Motes, grabbets and sweepings, 500 lb. .....	8,207	48,000	43,000	14,000

\*Includes 2,921,600 and 5,666,000 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 3,371,700 and 18,611,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1 and May 31, respectively.

†Includes 15,200,429 and 10,843,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehouses at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments, and 3,851,445 and 9,318,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitutes, oleomargarine, soap, etc., Aug. 1 and May 31, respectively.

‡Produced from 1,182,547,000 pounds crude oil.

Imports and exports of cottonseed products from August 1, 1917, to May 31, 1918: Imports: Oil, 13,383,000 lbs. Exports: Oil, 75,891,000 lbs.; cake and meal, 19,000 tons; linters, 162,000 running bales.

### FUEL PRIORITY FOR OIL MILLS.

The following notice concerning fuel has been sent to cotton oil mill interests by S. J. Cassels of the Cottonseed Division of the Federal Food Administration:

"We are pleased to advise that the cottonseed oil mills have been included in the Priorities Committee Fuel Preference List No. 1. This is the way the matter stands now, but conditions, as you realize, change rapidly, and we therefore advise that you

notify all oil mills to immediately proceed to secure their supply of coal.

"Their willingness to take in this supply of fuel during the summer months will help out the situation, and we recommend that the mills get an order from the State Fuel Administrator and then proceed at once under the authority of such order to secure what coal they need. This answers a number of inquiries we have had from oil mills about the fuel situation, and we advise that you take advantage of this order immediately."

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

### COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White  
Jersey Butter Oil  
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Marigold Cooking Oil  
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: IVORYDALE, G.  
FORT IVORY, N. Y.  
KANSAS CITY, KAN.  
MACON, GA.

General Offices:  
CINCINNATI, OHIO  
Cable Address: "Procter"

# ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building, NEW YORK CITY

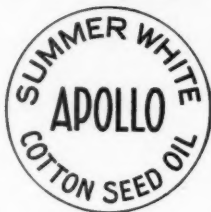
SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP., PORTSMOUTH, VA., AND GULF & VALLEY COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHOICE DEODORIZED WHITE

PEANUT OIL



Crude or Refined  
Cotton Seed Oil  
Suitable for all purposes.



We carry a stock of all  
grades in all the principal  
cities of the East

## Cottonseed Products Associations.

### INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Robert E. Montgomery, Chickasha, Okla.  
Vice-President, J. H. Du Bose, Memphis, Tenn.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

### ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, I. S. Stanton, Montgomery.  
Vice-President, George Craig, Jr., Selma.  
Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

### ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, A. G. Kahn, Little Rock.  
Vice-President, R. H. Winfield, Augusta.  
Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Little Rock.  
Treasurer, R. T. Doughtie, Helena.

### GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, H. E. Watkins, Atlanta.  
Vice-President, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta.  
Secretary-Treasurer, R. S. Melone, Atlanta.

### LOUISIANA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, George C. Hauser, New Orleans.  
Vice-President, J. E. Byram, Alexandria.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Bryan Bell, New Orleans.

### MISSISSIPPI COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, John H. Petty, Greenwood.  
Vice-President, E. M. Durham, Vicksburg.  
Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Forrester, Meridian.

### NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, W. N. Gregory, Hertford.  
Vice-President, J. T. Moran, Farmville.  
Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. White, Greenville.

### OKLAHOMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, E. Cook, Guthrie.  
Vice-President, W. F. Pendleton, Durant.  
Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Johnston, Oklahoma City.

### SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Russell Acree, Darlington.  
Vice-President, O. M. Lipscomb, Ninety Six.  
Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. West, Columbia.

### TENNESSEE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. H. Du Bose, Memphis.  
Vice-President, Fred B. Jones, Memphis.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Albert G. Perkins, Memphis.

### TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. Webb Howell, Bryan.  
Vice-President and Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.  
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.

## Crushers' Headquarters Moved to Washington

The vegetable oil and meal industry will be represented in Washington after July 1 through a bureau to be established by the Inter State Cottonseed Crushers Association. This action was decided upon by the Executive Committee of the Association last Saturday, after conference at Washington with the officials of the Food Administration and other departments of the government with which the industry has relations.

The new offices will be the official headquarters of President R. E. Montgomery of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers Association, but will be under the direct charge of Louis N. Geldert, the assistant to the president, and manager of its publicity bureau, whose offices will be removed from Memphis to Washington, including the publication offices of the official monthly bulletin, the name of which is the Cotton Oil Press.

It is planned to make the Washington bureau a clearinghouse of information and personal service for the mutual advantage of the government and the industry, and through it to bring about the closest possible co-operation of effort to secure greater and more economic production of edible fats, concentrated feeds, and linters for munitions.

As the cottonseed oil mills have been included in the list of industries essential to the government's war measures, there are many details connected with the obtaining of priority orders for fuel, labor, press cloth and other necessities that Mr. Geldert will be in a position to attend to in Washington for members and others.

This is a move in the right direction, both as to plan and men in charge, and its practical value should be demonstrated right from the start.

## MARKETING COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

Cotton oil mills will be expected to co-operate with the Government next season in many ways, certainly in the marketing of clean cotton seed, says the Texas Association Publicity Bureau. The Food Administration has ruled that cotton seed must be cleaned in ginning, and that foreign matter must not be added afterwards. As this will relieve the railways of some 120,000 tons of useless haul and release 3,000 freight cars from the number required to handle normal crops the Railway Administration has been invited and is expected to co-operate. To that end the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, has ruled that cotton seed is raw material for foodstuff, and to fail to remove, or to replace after removal, or to add matter not belonging with cotton seed in marketing

and in crushing, constitutes a violation of the Pure Food and Drug Act, Section 7. Such matter is refused shipment interstate, and willful violation of the rule means Federal prosecution.

## CRUDE OIL HOLDERS MUST REPORT.

The Cottonseed Division of the United States Food Administration has sent notice to all holders of crude oil as follows: "You will please notify immediately owners of crude oil in your state who have unsold stocks of crude oil, either on hand or to be produced from seed on hand, or to be obtained between this and the new crop, that it is necessary they apply here and secure instructions as to whom they shall dispose of such oil, these instructions to apply as from close of business June 10."

## HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

## VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

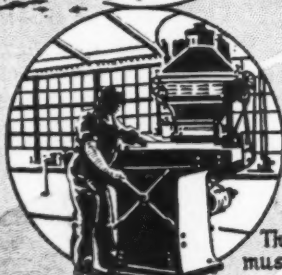
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

When you buy War Savings Stamps you do not give your money, you loan it at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly. You help your Government, but you help yourself even more.

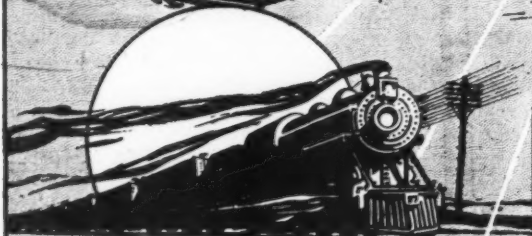
# Work together for victory.



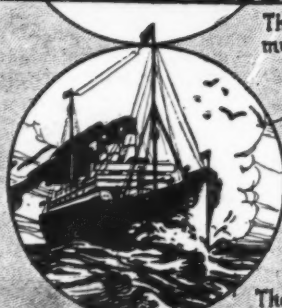
The Farmer  
must raise more.



The Mechanic  
must produce more.



The Railroads  
must speed up.



The Ships  
must make more trips.



The Business Man  
must help the others.

On Washington's Birthday I watched the New York City detachment of our new National Army swing down Fifth Avenue. There were ten thousand of them marching through the heavy, swirling snow.

The even lines of olive drab figures, the bright, fresh young faces, the quivering flags came out more rugged and businesslike in the storm than they would have in the sunshine. The weather chipped in to show everybody that this was an army trained for a big and serious job.

I wondered how many more would have to go. We may have to send all the young men and then call for the older men, just as France has done, and just as we did during the Civil War. None of us want that to happen.

The only way to stop the outflow of soldiers is to beat the Kaiser and his horde of Huns. The only way to do that is to give our boys in the trenches so much of the munitions of war—of such excellent quality—that they will be as superior to the enemy as a workman with a turret lathe is to a workman with an old hand lathe.

So let us think quickly of better ways to do our work. Scarcity of labor has made the American people a nation of inventors. For war alone we invented the torpedo, the wireless torpedo, the submarine, the ironclad, the repeating rifle, the machine gun, the revolver, the magazine pistol, the aeroplane, and the high-power cannon.

The war today demands that we do more than we ever have done before. Let us all speed up, with the thought that we, too, are fighting the enemy, even if we can't see him. Let us hurry our work at our desks and benches, and thus keep millions of men out of the trenches.

(Signed)

*John H. Patterson*

President

The National Cash Register Company.

## If one slows down all are delayed.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, June 21, 1918.—Market steady; prime Western, \$24.90@25; Middle West, \$24.50@24.60; city steam, 23½@24c.; refined Continent, \$26.50; South American, \$26.90; Brazil, kegs, \$27.90; compound, 22½@23¼c., all nominal.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 21, 1918.—Copa fabrique, 382 fr.; copa edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 21, 1918.—(By cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 150s. 6d.; New York, 145s. 6d.; picnic, 125s. 3d.; hams, long, 164s. 6d.; American cut, 161s. 3d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 170s. 9d.; long clear, 178s. 6d.; short back, 175s. 6d.; bellies, 179s. 3d. Lard, spot prime, 149s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 151s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was firmer with trade quiet. Lighter hog receipts and covering of shorts together with some demand from packers caused the upturn.

### Tallow.

There was little feature to the market and fines were unchanged. Special loose is reported at 17c.

### Oleo Stearine.

The undertone is firm, but trade is on a quiet scale. Oleo is quoted at 18½c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

There was little feature to the market, but the tone is somewhat firmer. Tenders on June contracts so far are only 800 bbls.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 21.—Hog receipts today estimated at 17,000. Left over 12,852. Few hogs selling about steady with yesterday's average. Cattle receipts estimated 4,000; sheep receipts, 15,000.

Buffalo, June 21.—Hogs lower; on sale, 2,400, at \$17@17.40.

Omaha, June 21.—Hogs weak, at \$15.80@ \$16.15.

Cudahy, June 21.—Hogs steady, at \$15.50@ \$16.60.

Louisville, June 21.—Hogs steady, at \$16.25 @ \$16.45.

Kansas City, June 21.—Hogs steady, at \$16 @ \$16.45.

Indianapolis, June 21.—Hogs steady, at \$16.50@ \$16.60.

Detroit, June 21.—Hogs steady, at \$16.30@ \$16.40.

St. Joseph, June 21.—Hogs steady, at \$15.90 @ \$16.60.

Sioux City, June 21.—Hogs weak, at \$15.35 @ \$16.15.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 21, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, nothing; to the Continent, 36,151 quarters; to other Europe, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 2,770 quarters; to the Continent, 74,746 quarters; to other Europe, 79,900 quarters.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 15, 1918, are reported as follows:

### Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,951	28,300	22,340
Swift & Co.	6,975	19,700	13,110
Morris & Co.	5,201	9,200	5,602
Wilson & Co.	5,592	13,600	5,688
Anglo-American Provision Co.	1,080	6,800	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,810	10,600	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,902	...	...

Brennan Packing Co., 5,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 5,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,000 hogs; others, 10,000 hogs.

### Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,613	13,681	2,180
Fowler Packing Co.	536	...	1,236
Wilson & Co.	3,964	11,063	1,236
Swift & Co.	5,695	12,288	5,077
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,601	9,145	2,335
Morris & Co.	4,839	10,053	2,224
Others	872	...	45

Independent Packing Co., 601 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 25 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 357 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 3,407 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 451 hogs.

### Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,719	9,071	1,204
Swift & Co.	7,100	12,051	5,223
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,458	14,839	5,004
Armour & Co.	6,413	13,567	3,802
Swartz & Co.	...	4,571	...
J. W. Murphy	...	8,473	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 376 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 1,149 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 30 cattle.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 15, 1918:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	45,421
Kansas City	27,430
Omaha	21,102
East St. Louis	...
St. Joseph	10,050
Cudahy	892
Sioux City	6,351
South St. Paul	10,543
Fort Worth	16,638
New York and Jersey City	9,761
Philadelphia	3,968
Oklahoma City	...

### HOGS.

Chicago	131,739
Kansas City	54,858
Omaha	47,579
East St. Louis	...
St. Joseph	36,582
Cudahy	20,960
Sioux City	29,066
Cedar Rapids	8,102
Ottumwa	10,010
South St. Paul	20,296
Fort Worth	3,557
New York and Jersey City	20,156
Philadelphia	6,602
Oklahoma City	...

### SHEEP.

Chicago	49,543
Kansas City	15,858
Omaha	15,380
East St. Louis	...
St. Joseph	9,503
Cudahy	68
Sioux City	981
South St. Paul	585
Fort Worth	5,367
New York and Jersey City	19,358
Philadelphia	5,454
Oklahoma City	...

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 17, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	2,274	6,279	1,374	8,199
Jersey City	5,045	6,011	14,889	11,937
Central Union	2,442	1,924	3,005	...
Totals	9,761	15,114	19,358	20,156
Totals last week	8,110	13,919	17,120	15,657

## MEATLESS WEEKS IN BAVARIA.

Meatless weeks have been ordered in Bavaria because of the serious shortage, according to advices received from there. Twenty-five workmen, who refused to work, were court-martialed in Prague on charges of mutiny.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	8,641	7,000
Kansas City	200	1,529	2,500
Omaha	555	5,036	100
St. Louis	600	5,149	...
St. Joseph	200	2,000	200
Sioux City	600	6,000	...
St. Paul	300	600	...
Oklahoma City	850	250	...
Fort Worth	600	300	200
Louisville	200	2,000	3,700
Wichita	5,000	1,162	...
Indianapolis	300	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	...	2,600	...
Buffalo	675	1,800	200
Cleveland	900	2,000	900
New York	367	2,360	4,320

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

Chicago	25,000	30,754	17,000
Kansas City	1,300	10,150	10,000
Omaha	1,200	10,427	5,000
St. Louis	9,400	5,568	4,500
St. Joseph	3,000	6,000	1,300
Sioux City	2,400	6,000	...
St. Paul	5,000	6,000	120
Oklahoma City	1,200	500	...
Fort Worth	6,000	1,500	2,500
Milwaukee	100	7,345	50
Louisville	2,300	3,000	3,900
Detroit	...	1,700	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	1,300	196	...
Indianapolis	2,000	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,800	4,500	4,300
Cincinnati	3,700	7,435	1,500
Buffalo	5,200	7,200	2,000
Cleveland	1,700	5,000	4,000
Toronto, Canada	4,000	1,400	1,000
New York	2,544	4,560	5,760

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1918.

Chicago	23,000	33,290	8,000
Kansas City	12,000	12,753	9,000
Omaha	6,000	17,200	6,400
St. Louis	11,200	8,789	6,500
St. Joseph	2,700	6,000	4,000
Sioux City	2,200	11,000	...
St. Paul	1,500	3,000	25
Oklahoma City	3,800	500	...
Fort Worth	3,000	300	1,500
Milwaukee	800	6,390	100
Denver	3,700	3,300	600
Louisville	100	2,000	1,400
Detroit	...	2,200	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	1,930	...
Indianapolis	3,200	11,000	300
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	500
Cincinnati	300	2,501	800
Buffalo	1,250	3,000	200
Cleveland	100	1,000	600
Portland, Ore.	45	221	6
Toronto, Canada	1,300	300	200
New York	1,075	2,740	5,625

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

Chicago	11,000	19,550	9,000
Kansas City	11,000	17,531	8,000
Omaha	5,875	20,065	2,600
St. Louis	1,800	14,146	5,300
St. Joseph	2,800	14,000	450
Sioux City	2,500	18,000	200
St. Paul	2,400	8,000	125
Oklahoma City	2,900	900	...
Fort Worth	4,500	600	1,300
Milwaukee	150	4,478	...
Denver	3,000	600	3,800
Louisville	300	2,000	4,000
Detroit	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	2,122	...
Indianapolis	2,200	11,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,800	500
Cincinnati	1,500	5,271	3,200
Buffalo	900	600	600
Cleveland	160	4,000	600
Portland, Ore.	199	767	385
Toronto, Canada	1,300	1,300	500
New York	1,925	3,276	6,790

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

Chicago	16,000	42,000	13,000
Kansas City	11,000	15,000	...
Omaha	5,000	20,000	4,000
St. Louis	3,600	11,500	3,000
St. Joseph	2,000	12,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,000	11,500	900
St. Paul	...	6,000	...
Milwaukee	...	1,858	...
Louisville	...	4,000	...
Detroit	...	1,570	...
Cudahy	...	4,000	...
Wichita	...	2,576	...
Indianapolis	...	10,000	...
Cincinnati	900	4,689	2,300
Buffalo	600	1,500	...
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	903	3,248	4,983

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1918.

Chicago	4,500	18,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,500	7,000	1,000
Omaha	1,500	12,000	3,000
St. Louis	1,500	9,000	1,200
St. Joseph	1,000	3,000	500
St. Paul	2,000	6,000	50
Sioux City	1,000	8,500	...
Oklahoma City	...	1,500	...
Fort Worth	400	500	700
Indianapolis	700	9,000	300
Denver	4,300	300	...

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet. No business going on in the West. In the West it is said some hides are being quietly offered out and sold at maximum levels. This is due to loosening in the shipping situation with South America, huge shipments having arrived within the past few weeks of frigorifico hides. Tanning packers received large supplies, and consequently can offer out hides they had reserved for their own tannery needs. Just what is selling, killers decline to say at the present time. Natives quoted at 33c.; heavy Texas steers, 31c.; lights, 30c.; extremes, 25c.; butts, 31c.; Colorados, 30c.; branded cows, 25c.; heavy native cows, 30c.; light native cows, 26c.; native bulls held in moderate supply at 20@23c. last paid as to months of slaughter; branded bulls, 18@21c. as to take-off. Small packer hides quiet. New business is slow owing to meager stocks. All weight country packer hides quoted at 23@24c. nominal. Small packer all weight native hides 26c. asked; branded hides, 18@25c. and bulls 20@23c.

**COUNTRY HIDES** steady but quiet. No new business is going on in the local market. Dealers have booked enough hides for the present and are busy with making deliveries before freight advances on the 25th. They seem to want to center their efforts to getting hides moved from warehouses in order to make room for country shipments. Most purchases dealers have made are on a delivered Chicago basis and sales made with tanners have been f. o. b. Chicago, so that the economics to be effected do not accrue to dealers. Their desire to serve, however, leads to the present quietness. Then again, dealers have booked business in hides to be spread over a period of delivery, and they feel they cannot do any additional trading until covered on such transactions. May hides will shortly be available in all sections, and higher prices are expected to rule on such salting, being further cause for dealers' desires to cover up. Thus far buyers and sellers seem to have taken no cognizance of the May kill. Local dealers in their purchases in the originating sections are unwilling to pay any more for May hides than for April hides, owing to inability to get any premium on such salting. Tanners are neglecting May hides, at May rates, and have confined their efforts to stocking up with April goods at April prices, in order to be in a position to neglect Mays and wait for the June kill as well as July, which are maximumed at the May figure and are better quality, containing no grubs. Heavy weight hides are rather dull; buffs are salable

at maximum levels in a moderate way, and could be moved in large quantities if not containing grubs. Such hides are wanted for army leathers, but specifications insist upon nothing more than 4 grub holes to a side of leather up to a certain percentage, and tanners cannot use excessively grubby goods on account of too many rejects in leather. Extremes are moving out readily, as fast as available at maximum levels, being used almost wholly on U. S. A. work. The situation in the originating sections is steady with all weight hides quoted at 10@18c. delivered basis, as to quality. Heavy steers here are quoted at 20@21c.; heavy cows are quoted at 18@18½c. for business, with sellers usually asking 19c.; buffs quoted at 18½@19c.; late sales at 18¾@19c.; extremes, 20½@21½c. as to lots and salting. Branded hides, 15@15½c. flat last paid; bulls, 15c. asked and glues at 12@14c. nominal.

**CALFSKINS** firm. First salted local city skins quoted at 44c. last paid and asked. Packer skins are held at the same figure for business. Outside city skins quoted at 37½@38½c. last paid. Inside realized last week and outside being the maximum figure quoted. Country lots quoted at 34@35c. Deacons valued at \$2.30@2.40 and light calf at \$2.50@2.60 for common country run, and \$2.97@3.17 for city collections, respectively. Kipskins are nominally quoted at 24@27c. for country and outside city descriptions. Packer and first salted city skins hold at 27½c. last paid.

**SHEEP PELTS** active. A big packer sold Chicago and some choice river spring lambs at \$2.55.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet. No sales have been noted since recent sales of Jersey City bulls and the market generally is unchanged. Native steers are quoted at 32½c.; butts, 30½c.; Colorados, 29½c.; light native cows, 25½c., and bulls at 22½c. Small packer hides quiet. Philadelphia reports a sale of 1,200 small packer steers at 31½c. basis; 1,000 native cows sold at 2c. under maximum.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The demand for extremes continues and brokers are finding it difficult to locate hides of light weight descriptions. Whenever offerings are put out they are quickly picked up at full maximum prices. There are several offerings of 45 lbs. up hides here, but the majority of these lots are poor quality; winter hides and tanners are not specially interested in them. Holders, however, in view of embargoes and other restrictions expect that before long buyers will be more anxious and that trading will follow.

A car of Pennsylvania bulls, 60 lbs. and up, running mostly to winter salting, sold at 14c. About 1,000 middle west extremes previous to May 1 is reported sold at 21c. Trading has been good in extremes at 21c. previous to April 30 and at 22c. for May, June and July kill. Apparently sellers are in control of the situation as far as this class of hides is concerned. Buffs are offered here previous to April 30 at 19c., but buyers are hopeful of securing stock under this price. The really big demand is for extremes and kipskins suitable for government work. Southerns are unchanged and very little interest is shown by tanners at the present time. Some Northern-Southern extremes, May forward, are offered at 21¼c. Carlot sales of New York State and New England all weight are slow, but small lots continue to sell at 17@17½c. flat.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market is unchanged, with the demand for New York cities still good and supplies limited. It is understood the balance of skins recently sold to Canada and held up by the embargo are under negotiation and sales are expected to go through soon. New York cities 3 ranges of weights last sold at the maximum price of \$4, \$5, \$6. Kips recently sold at \$7 for the lights and \$7.50 for the heavies. Outside mixed cities are quoted at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50. Philadelphia reports a sale at the maximum prices.

**DRY HIDES.**—The general situation is quiet, but there are some inquiries for hides of the common descriptions, with no actual sales noted today. Prices are generally held at the maximum rates. Some recent business was done in untrimmed Bolivians at 32c.; Guatemalas sold at 35¼c. for cities, 34¼c. for countries. Orinocos last sold at 33¼c. It is figured out that there are possibly around 75,000 to 80,000 hides of the common varieties on spot. Bogotas are quoted at 33¼c.; Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras, 32¾c.; Ambatos, 31¼c.; Guayaquil cities, 31¼c.; Honduras, 32¼c.; San Salvador, 33¼c.; Panamas, 32¼c.; Porto Rico, 31c.; West Indian, 29c. The market for River Plates, Brazils, Chinas, Javas, etc., is unchanged.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—No fresh trading is reported in River Plates and hardly any is expected for a while in view of further announcement of War Industries Board that owing to the great emergency for ships the embargo date will not be extended. A few small sales are made of Mexicans and Cubans on spot. An offering is noted for Havana regulars at the maximum price. Rio Grande Saladero steers are nominal at 29c.; Sao Paulo frigorificos at 25c.; Bahia hides, 22c.; Panamas, 21c.; Mexico City packers, 24c.; Vera Cruz, 22c.

### IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meats and meat products at the port of New York for the month of May, 1918, are reported as follows:

**BEEF AND VEAL.**—Canada, 337,297 lbs.; Panama, 230,561 lbs. Total, 567,858 lbs.

**MEATS PREPARED (Value).**—Argentina, \$341,567; Canada, \$23,300; British Guiana, \$10; Chili, \$7,910; Hongkong, \$235; Uruguay, \$242,179. Total, \$615,201.

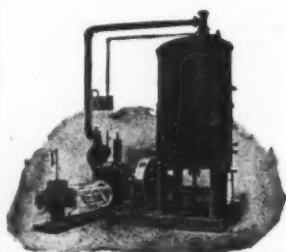
**MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).**—Argentina, \$6,081; Chile, \$1,590; France, \$6,581; Hongkong, \$4,576. Total, \$18,828.

**OTHER MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS (Value).**—Argentina \$992,507; Canada, \$746; China, \$145,991; Australia, \$4,759; Colombia, \$991; New Zealand, \$14,893; Uruguay, \$79,018. Total, \$1,244,405.

**ANIMAL OIL.**—England, 732 gals.; Miquelon Islands, 2,943 gals.; Newfoundland, 52,539 gals.; Uruguay, 3,368 gals. Total, 59,582 gals.

**OLEO STEARIN.**—Newfoundland, 15,615 lbs.

**CHEESE.**—Argentina, 1,165,581 lbs.; Brazil, 9,375 lbs.; France, 86,043 lbs.; Italy, 418 lbs. Total, 1,361,817 lbs.



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## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, June 19.

Shark skins for leather, as suggested in the daily papers, will not be in much demand as long as the cattle receipts continue in the present volume, as with over 20,000 more cattle the first three days of this week as compared with the same period a week ago there is only one answer, which is a lower market. That there are very few real good cattle in the country is evidenced by the small number arriving in the liberal receipts this week. Therefore, anything good enough to bring \$17.50@18 is about steady with the exception that it takes just a little better cattle to bring the price. Anything good enough to sell on today's market (Wednesday) from \$16@17.50 is 25@26c. lower, and the \$14@16 cattle are 50@75c. lower, while other grades being so hard to move on account of the over-supply have to be sold from 75c.@\$1 less than a week ago. Even this is a good market, conditions considered. Prices are high, and a strong percentage of the receipts are already running to grass cattle which, of course, do not dress out in solid meat as compared with the corn-fed kinds. Then again, prices are from \$2@4 per cwt. higher than they were a year ago on this class of cattle, and this break in the cattle market in June is following what has happened for many years before at this time; and even this break is not so disastrous when the advance of last week is considered, but the liberal receipts indicate plenty of this kind of stuff ready to come upon the inducement of a slightly higher market.

The receipts of cattle for the first three days this week will total 62,000, which is considerably more than we have been having for a week's total. One-half of the supply consists of the common, medium and pretty good grades of she-stuff, and as a consequence the market shows a decline of \$1@1.50 per cwt. as compared with the extreme high spot in the trade a week ago, with extreme instances where even more loss is shown on the medium grades of undesirable cows and heifers, or the kinds that have been the most plentiful. Cannors and the right good to choice stuff show the small end of the depreciation, but nevertheless suffered a big decline. While the receipts may continue heavy for a short time longer, we rather feel that next week will give us lighter receipts and some reaction in the market, for with conditions so favorable in the country we are inclined to the belief that this big break will have a tendency to hold them back for the present at least. Wednesday's receipts were estimated at 10,000, and the market carried a weak tendency with prices a little lower. The bull trade has had a sympathetic decline with other grades of cattle, and are 50c. lower for the week on all kinds, and the calf market is ruling about steady on the common and medium grades of calves and 50@75c. per cwt. higher on the choice light veal calves on account of their scarcity.

Approximately 82,000 hogs have arrived the first three days of this week, which is about 10,000 more than for the same period

(Continued on page 41.)

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill., June 18.

Liberal cattle runs continue. Our receipts for the week ending today are something over 32,000, of which 3,400 were sold on the quarantine side. We have had a few loads of strictly prime cattle, of which two loads sold last Tuesday consisting of heavy Missouri fed steers which brought \$17.60, equaling the market's record in this class. A few other sales of heavy cattle were reported during the week at \$17@17.40. We have had very few choice or prime cattle, however. The bulk of the best kinds range from \$14.50@15.50, with the medium to good kinds running from \$13@14.25, and the plain ones \$10@11. On the best cattle in all grades the market has held to about a steady basis, but on the medium and common cattle, including butcher stuff, the market for the week is 50c. to 75c. lower, and in fact it is a full dollar off in spots. Good to choice light yearlings changed hands during the week at \$14.50@16, but the bulk in the yearling class for the handy killing kind ranges from \$13@14.25, the plainer grades selling largely in a spread of \$9@12.50. Good heavy cows, as in good steers, are selling almost steady. They range from \$12@13.75. The bulk in this class is \$10@12, while the common cannors and cutters are going at \$7@8. Several large strings of South Texas and Oklahoma cattle were on the market this week. They are selling in a spread of \$10@14.50, the bulk of the good ones swinging around the \$12 mark. The top on the quarantine side was made on Friday when a string of 1,165 pound Texas caked steers sold for \$16.60. This is probably the highest price ever paid for quarantine cattle on any open market.

Hog receipts amount to 49,000. The market has been quite active but very uneven. At this writing it is about 25c. higher than a week ago. The quality of the offerings is good. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$16.50@16.85; good heavys, \$16.60@16.75; rough, \$15.25@15.50; lights, \$16.75@16.90; pigs, \$16.25@16.75; bulk, \$16.50@16.85.

The count in the sheep house for the week is 16,300. The receipts are showing a steady increase, as we are now receiving an increasing run of native lambs. There has been little or no change in price condition on aged stock. Muttons are quoted at \$12@14, with the culls in the canner and chopper class going at \$7@10. The lamb market, while somewhat uneven, holds to a steady basis with a stronger tendency. General quotation on lambs is \$17@20.50, and the top figure was paid several times during the week, however the lambs must be strictly prime to secure the top price.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 18.

Good cattle sold steady to strong, with a top of \$18, but medium grades, including grass cattle, were weak to 15c. lower; receipts, 11,000 head. Hogs sold 5c. to 10c. higher, top paid for heavy weights, \$16.75, receipts 15,000. Sheep receipts were 9,000 head, market 25c. to 50c. lower, top spring lambs \$19.

Missouri corn and grass steers weighing 1,350 lbs. sold at \$18, setting a new high

record here. Other Missouri steers sold at \$17.50@17.75, and choice pulp fed steers brought \$17.75. Medium grades of cattle are slipping as usual, at this season. Several shipments of Kansas wintered steers arrived, selling at \$14@16.65; 23 cars of Californias arrived, the big end of them weighing 1,050 lbs., and selling at \$14.75, with two loads weighing 1,200 lbs. at \$15.50, and one car 1,300 lbs. at \$16. Butcher grades show a widening of the spread, same as steers, a few heavy cows selling up to \$14.50, and a long list of common cows at \$6.85 to \$9, veals up to \$14.25.

Hog buyers had liberal orders, and the market was strong at the full advance as long as any good hogs were left. Packers paid the top \$16.75 for heavy hogs and order buyers and packers paid \$16.70 for medium weights and \$16.55 for best lights, bulk of sales \$16.40@16.65. Government purchases and heavier than heretofore, and the new order restricting beef consumption tends to increase domestic consumption of pork, which results in a good hog market. Stock pigs are in strong demand, and good native pigs sell at \$16.85@17, southern \$16@16.50.

Another drop in lamb values today put the market 75 cents lower than middle of last week. Native spring lambs sold at \$18.50@19 and 14 decks of California lambs brought \$18.75@19. Medium class Arizona spring lambs sold yesterday at \$17.75, with the feeders out at \$15.50, 55 lbs. average. Goats are 25@50c. lower this week, Angoras to killers, and to the country around \$8.25, Mexicans \$6.75.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, June 18.

Cattle receipts are continuing fairly heavy, there being 13,663 head the first two days this week, and outside of the prime fleshy heavy beefs and good quality handy weights everything is lower for the two days. Yesterday choice string of heavy beef reached \$18.00, a record for all time on this market. To-day's top was \$17.85, and the good-to-choice beefs generally were quotable from \$17.00@18.00, but the fair to good lighter grades were 25@50c. lower than yesterday, quotable from \$15.50@16.75 and on down. Yearling stock took a decided slump and were passed up almost entirely on the early rounds, and trade closed 50c.@\$1.00 lower. The fair to prime kind sold anywhere from \$11.00@16.25. Butcher stock was easier this morning on most grades, although prime corn-fed she stuff sold steady, prices were quotable anywhere from \$9.50@14.00. Stockers were in light supply, running from \$8.00@12.50, and the market was considerably lower than last week.

On a very heavy run of hogs today packers took advantage of conditions to pound prices, and although shippers bought a few hogs, early steady packers put in their supplies mostly at figures 10@15c. lower and trade closed weak at the decline. Bulk of the sales ranged from \$16.35@16.50, with a top of \$16.60. As compared with a week ago prices are in about the same notches, the bulk at that time being \$16.35@16.45 and a top of \$16.60.

Receipts of lambs were ordinary, there being 6,400 head on sale and early business was slow on account of late yarding and trade 25@50c. lower than yesterday. As compared with a week ago prices are 25@50c. lower and sales rather uneven. Idaho Spring lambs sold today at \$19.75 and spring lambs were quotable mostly from \$16.00@19.75, while the shorn grade ranged anywhere from \$16.25@17.00. Best ewes today sold at \$13.25 and on down to \$12.75 for just fair shorn grades.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York, N. Y.—N. Durham & Sons, Inc., to deal in poultry and eggs, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by N. C. Durham, 168 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. Durham, 14 Erwin Park, Montclair, N. J., and P. W. Quinn, Portchester, N. Y.

## ICE NOTES.

Benedict, Nebr.—The building of the Fairmont Creamery Company was damaged considerably by fire of unknown origin. Loss unknown.

Kansas City, Mo.—An addition to the cold storage plant and wholesale grocery warehouse will be erected by the Ridenour Bakery & Grocery Co.

## BUTTER IN COLD STORAGE.

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture reports cold storage holdings of butter on June 1, 1918, as follows:

Reports from 383 cold storages on June 1 show that their rooms contained 13,017,143 pounds of creamery butter, while 392 storages on May 1 reported 10,392,977 pounds. The 353 storages that reported holdings on June 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 12,752,296 pounds, as compared with 9,953,184 pounds last year, an increase of 2,799,112 pounds, or 28.1 per cent. The report shows that during May the May 1 holdings increased 25.5 per cent, while the last report showed that during April the April 1 holdings decreased 29.3 per cent. Last year the increase during May was 148.8 per cent, and during April the decrease was 57.8 per cent.

Reports from 134 cold storages show that on June 1 their rooms contained 3,303,642 pounds of packing stock butter, while 130 storages on May 1 reported 1,650,062 pounds. The 100 storages that reported holdings on June 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 2,345,091 pounds as compared with 343,088 pounds last year, an increase of 2,002,003 pounds, or 583.5 per cent. The reports show that during May the May 1 holdings increased 53.1 per cent, while the last report showed that during April the April 1 holdings increased 26.2 per cent. Last year the increase during May was 92.8 per cent, and in April the decrease was 53.4 per cent.

## FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

(Continued from page 22.)

390,849,656 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 403,185,454 pounds on June 1, 1917 a decrease of 3.1 per cent. The reports of 527 storages show that the stocks decreased 1.9 per cent during May 1918, while the reports of 479 storages show stocks increased 5 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of lard reported by 585 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 105,760,523 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 587 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 103,372,245 pounds. The reports of 534 storages show stocks of 103,528,896 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 72,365,145 pounds on June 1, 1917, an increase of 43.1 per cent. The reports of 552 storages show that the stocks increased 2.8 per cent during May, 1918, while the reports of 486 storages show stocks increased 13.7 per cent during May, 1917.

## STOCKS OF FROZEN POULTRY.

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture reports stocks of frozen poultry on June 1 as follows:

The total stocks of frozen poultry reported by 299 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 18,905,632 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 308 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 26,553,783 pounds. The reports of 238 storages show stocks of 6,808,025 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 37,396,495 pounds on June 1, 1917, a decrease of 81.8 per cent. The reports of 286 storages show that the stocks decreased 29.5 per cent during May, 1918, while the stocks decreased 10.8 per cent during May, 1917.

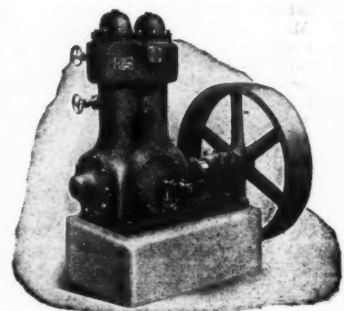
The total stocks of broilers reported by 198 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 1,720,069 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 203 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 3,144,835 pounds. The reports of 152 storages show stocks of 623,367 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 4,999,406 pounds on June 1, 1917, a decrease of 87.5 per cent. The reports of 193 storages show that the stocks decreased 45.2 per cent during May, 1918, while the reports of 134 storages show stocks decreased 14 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of roasters reported by

203 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 3,921,708 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 203 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 6,974,239 pounds. The reports of 158 storages show stocks of 1,206,152 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 7,694,405 pounds on June 1, 1917, a decrease of 84.3 per cent. The reports of 194 storages show that the stocks decreased 43.8 per cent during May, 1918, while the reports of 140 storages show stocks decreased 12.5 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of fowls reported by 218 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 2,716,634 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 230 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 4,957,940 pounds. The reports of 173 storages show stocks of 1,132,180 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 4,751,274 pounds on June 1, 1917, a decrease of 76.2 per cent. The reports of 211 storages show that the stocks decreased 34.2 per cent during May, 1918, while the reports of 155

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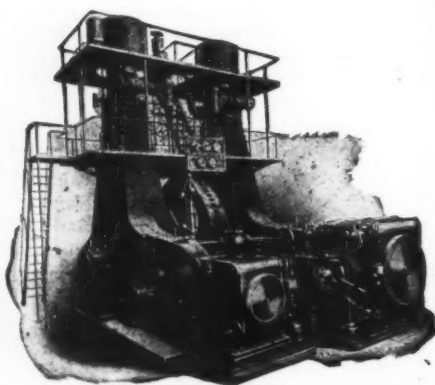
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storages show stocks decreased 13.7 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of turkeys reported by 213 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 5,935,480 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 229 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 6,490,759 pounds. The reports of 165 storages show stocks of 1,471,377 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 4,605,876 pounds on June 1, 1917, a decrease of 68.1 per cent. The reports of 205 storages show that the stocks decreased 18.9 per cent during May, 1918, while the reports of 145 storages show that the stocks increased 1.5 per cent during May, 1917.

The total stocks of miscellaneous poultry reported by 254 storages on June 1, 1918, amounted to 4,611,741 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 263 storages on May 1, 1918, amounted to 4,986,010 pounds. The reports of 189 storages show stocks of 2,374,949 pounds on June 1, 1918, as compared with 15,345,534 pounds on June 1, 1917, a decrease of 84.5 per cent. The reports of 242 storages show that the stocks decreased 11 per cent during May 1918, while the stocks decreased 11 per cent during May, 1917.

All poultry holdings not segregated into broilers, roasters, fowls and turkeys have been placed in the miscellaneous group.

### EGGS IN COLD STORAGE.

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture reports cold storage holdings of eggs on June 1, 1918, as follows:

Reports from 467 cold storages on June 1 show that their rooms contained 5,506,215 cases of eggs, while 478 storages on May 1 reported 2,957,274 cases. The 434 storages that reported holdings on June 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 5,446,633 cases as compared with 4,921,674 cases last year, an increase of 544,959 cases, or 11.1 per cent. The reports show that during May the May 1 holdings increased 86.2 per cent, while the last report showed that during April the April 1 holdings increased 738.9 per cent. Last year the increase during May was 131.5 per cent, and during April the increase was 997.9 per cent.

Reports from 200 cold storages on June 1 show that their rooms contained 11,543,187 pounds of frozen eggs, while 201 storages on May 1 reported 9,433,558 pounds. The 175 storages that reported for June 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 10,979,183 pounds as compared with 7,558,340 pounds last year, an increase of 3,420,843 pounds, or 45.3 per cent. The reports show that during May the May 1 holdings increased 22 per cent, while the last report showed that during April the April 1 holdings increased 4.3 per cent. Last year the increase during May was 126.5 per cent, and the increase during April was 22.3 per cent.

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

### ARMOURS CELEBRATE FLAG DAY.

Several thousand employees of Armour & Co., more than 75 per cent of them of foreign birth, got a "close up" of "the Big Boss" at the Flag Day exercises on June 14 at the Chicago plant. They liked the personal touch and "the Boss" liked it. When J. Ogden Armour appeared on the speakers' platform with Maclay Hoyne, the principal speaker of the day, and A. Watson Armour, F. Edson White, R. J. Dunham and G. B. Robbins, vice presidents of the company, he was acclaimed in more than thirty tongues. Every foreign tongue spoken in the United States can be heard in a tour of the Armour plant, and the "Viva, Vive, Evviva, Atzye, Niech Zyje, Zivio, Eljen, Da, Zdravstvuet and Banzai" were given as lustily as were the typical "Rays" of the Americans.

Preceding the principal programme, which included the raising of the flag, a parade was formed which marched through the stockyards and through the streets between the plant buildings. In the parade were a band, a squadron of police, the Armour Volunteer Training Corps, the Armour Red Cross Unit, the Armour Girls Marching Corps, and the Armour Boy Scouts.

The flag-raising programme was held in front of the Armour wholesale market, and after the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," in which Mr. Armour led, the flag was raised while a bugler played the salute to the colors. Then Mr. Hoyne was introduced, and after a few words he gave way to Mr. Armour. When the chief arose, the stockyards rocked with cheers. So affected was Mr. Armour that he could not speak, and after a "Thank you, thank you, this is great," he called for a cheer for the flag. It was given and then the crowd sang "America."

During the programme the crowd spoke in unison an "American's Creed," which follows: "I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose broad powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon these principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

### WILSON & CO. CELEBRATE FLAG DAY

Many thousand employees of Wilson & Company at Chicago gathered in the private park adjacent to the Company's general offices at 41st and Ashland Ave. last Friday to attend the Flag Day exercises. The principal addresses were made by Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Company, and by Lieut. J. Pryzprava, Inspector of Recruiting Centers in America of the Polish National Army.

The Wilson Unit of the Illinois Volunteer Training Corps, composed of 100 members, and 200 of the young women employees of the office wearing the Red Cross uniform of the Wilson Auxiliary No. 94, headed by Mrs. Thomas E. Wilson, participated in the exercises. A beautiful new flag was drawn to the top of the pole by Miss Anna Spacek, head of the Women's psychological research department of the Company.

In his address to the assembly Mr. Wilson said:

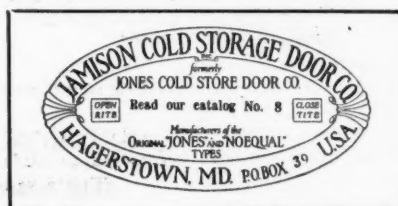
"Ladies and gentlemen, employees of the Wilson organization, and our friends who are here today:

"It gives me great pleasure, and I know it is a pleasure to all of you, to be here today and pledge your support as a unit to 'Old Glory.'"

"Many of our boys have been privileged to go to the front, and we are proud of them. We are proud also of our Training Unit standing here today, who are preparing themselves for any emergency. I am proud of the young ladies who are here today, and who are devoting their time, night after night, for Red Cross work."

"Our ancestors fought for the principles this flag stands for. They fought for home, liberty and freedom for us. Our boys are now carrying the flag to the four corners of the world, are fighting for the same things that our forefathers fought for. We are not to be contented until these principles are recognized everywhere."

"If any of our boys must make the supreme sacrifice, may the good God glorify them in heaven; may God give courage to their mothers, wives and sweethearts; may God watch them and help them establish the principles of that glorious flag throughout the world."



**MOTOR SERVICE AIDS SHIPPERS.**

"Return load" bureaus have been established in thirty-two cities to assist shippers who have difficulties and delays in shipping by rail because of freight and express embargoes and shortage of freight cars. Efforts are being made by the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense in Washington, which initiated this movement in the United States, to secure establishment of additional bureaus throughout the territory north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi, where transportation conditions and freight congestion are most serious.

The function of these bureaus is to put shippers in touch with truck operators who can render service in inter-city hauling. They maintain card index lists of such operators in their cities, the routes they cover, frequency of trips, size of trucks owned, and similar information. They also list merchants and manufacturers who have goods to ship. Through reciprocal arrangements they interchange information by telephone or telegraph with bureaus in other cities.

Thus a merchant in New York City wishing to ship a five-ton load to Hartford, Philadelphia or any other city where there is a return load bureau will, upon calling up the Merchants' Association in New York be given advance information of any truck coming from such city with a load and desiring a return load.

When the truck arrives and the driver reports to the Association, he will be given the name and address of the shipper. It is left to the operator and shipper to arrange terms and conditions for the service that will be mutually satisfactory. The service of the bureau is gratuitous.

Shippers are urged to make use of the bureaus, notifying them well in advance of any shipments it is desired to make, whether they are regular daily or weekly shipments or only emergency shipments. Thereby they will render a patriotic service by helping to relieve congestion, and at the same time secure prompt delivery of their shipments.

Truck owners have responded quickly to the invitation to list their trucks, and are eager to secure loads for return trips. If shippers will take similar advantage of the opportunity now offered for the first time, both parties will benefit. When a full load is hauled in both directions the cost per ton of haulage is cut nearly in half, and the rate charged the shipper will be much less than where a load is hauled only one way.

Other advantages are that a shipment up to 100 miles can reach destination in twelve hours, or over night; that it can be loaded at the door of the shipper and delivered at the door of the consignee, avoiding local draying at both ends; that with many kinds of goods no crating is necessary, and that loss and breakage are avoided. Goods in transit can be insured through the insurance companies.

Rates charged for motor truck haulage are about the same as regular express rates. Liberal use of the "return load bureaus" will bring about material reductions.

Shipments need not be confined to short distances. Through shipments can be made from Boston to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, as a Boston-New York trucking company has arranged with a New York-

Philadelphia company to interchange goods in New York. Similar arrangements can be made for shipments between Rochester, Syracuse, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

Long-distance motor haulage is an established business. There are said to be about 150 large trucks in service between New York and Philadelphia alone. One company has a fleet of more than thirty five-ton trucks in this service. In Connecticut trucks are operated over fifty regular routes, and in Maryland there are twenty-two motor express lines operated on daily schedules over regular routes.

These companies have many times come to the aid of manufacturers and merchants in Connecticut and Philadelphia who had to get export shipments off by boat from New York within twenty-four hours or to deliver a load of goods at a distance within a few hours, and could not do so by rail.

Many shippers who have reluctantly consented to try a shipment by motor truck as a last resort now regularly make shipments that way, and are well satisfied with the results.

The list of cities where bureaus are already established for the benefit of shippers and truck owners, and to insure the greatest efficiency of transportation by highway, is as follows:

Connecticut: Bridgeport, Bristol, Danbury, Greenwich, Hartford, Manchester, Meriden, Middletown, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Norwich, Stamford and Waterbury.

Michigan: Detroit.

New Jersey: Asbury Park, Camden, Dover, Garfield, Jersey City, Millville, Montclair, New Brunswick, Newark and Trenton.

## Did You Know?

That Congress has passed a law to discourage newspaper and magazine reading during and after the war?

Not only newspapers and general magazines, which keep you posted on the war;

But also your trade paper!

You are not to have the weekly news of the trade, technical and market information, and all the other valuable and interesting information that we try to give you each week.

Congress has increased postal rates 50 to 900 per cent. by a new "zone" system, which goes into effect July 1, unless the law is repealed or suspended for the period of the war.

If you value your trade paper, write to your Senator and Congressman at Washington protesting against this law and asking its repeal.

Its enforcement will throttle the trade press of the country, and the news and periodical press as well, thereby giving the enemy just so much more aid and comfort!

New York State: Buffalo, New York City and Syracuse.

Ohio: Cleveland.

Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.

Rhode Island: Providence.

## BRITISH STOCK AND MEAT RULES.

Reports from London state that a consolidation of the various orders dealing with the sale and slaughter of live stock in England has been effected in the recent live stock sales order of the Food Ministry. In addition, the order carries out the arrangements recently made with the Boards of Agriculture and representatives of the farmers regarding the sale of sheep and cattle by dead weight.

The order provides that any beast fit for slaughter, or any sheep may, at the option of the vendor and with the concurrence of the Live Stock Commissioner, be sold by deadweight. The deadweight prices (including the value of the offal) are as follows:

1. Beasts (other than those fit for boning), is 2½d. per pound.

2. Beasts fit only for boning, 11d. per pound.

3. Sheep, 1s. 2½d. per pound, in addition to the current market value of the skin, less ¼d. per pound or part of a pound.

"Per pound" means in each case per pound of the certified weight of the dressed carcass. The seller will be entitled to a reasonable opportunity of checking the weight in sales on the deadweight system.

According to another part of the order, the Food Controller is given the power to designate the markets in which live stock shall be sold for slaughter. Regarding the prices of cattle and sheep to the farmer, Lord Rhondda announced several weeks ago that the maximum prices would remain at least as high as they now are for another year.

Recommendations for increasing the price of fat stock between September and June are still under consideration. The reason given for such an increase is that it would help maintain the supplies during the months when the cost of producing meat is higher than at other times of the year.

## CHEESE IN COLD STORAGE.

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture reports cold storage holdings of American cheese on June 1, 1918, as follows:

Reports from 483 cold storages on June 1 show that their rooms contained 22,539,745 pounds of American cheese, while 488 storages on May 1 reported 24,638,795 pounds. The 446 storages that reported holdings on June 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 20,827,207 pounds as compared with 11,625,832 pounds last year, an increase of 9,201,375 pounds or 79.1 per cent. The reports show that during May the May 1 holdings decreased 6.4 per cent, while the last report showed that during April the April 1 holdings decreased 36.7 per cent. Last year the increase during May was 44.5 per cent, and the decrease during April was 17.1 per cent.

You can at least be in the second line of defense—be a war saver.



# FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

## SAVING BY-PRODUCTS.

The C. A. Durr Packing Company, of Utica, N. Y., has just completed the installation of an evaporator which makes their plant one of the most completely equipped in the line of by-product machinery. The evaporator was furnished by The Brecht Company, of St. Louis, New York and Chicago.

## "BOSS" U HOG DEHAIRERS.

That "Boss" U Dehairers clean hogs clean is verified by the following letter received by the manufacturers of the "Boss" Dehairers, The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., whose machines have met with such great favor among the packers:

Baltimore, Md., June 11, 1918.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen—We beg to advise that today is the second operation of your "Boss" U Dehairers, and in brief would say that the hogs on the two operations are very clean, and we could not wish them to be any better.

Yours very truly,  
WM. SCHLUDERBERG & SON CO.

## YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Since its last report of April 18, the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports the following installations of refrigerating machinery and equipment, in addition to those appearing in a recent issue of The National Provisioner:

Jacksonville Creamery Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; one eight-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. I. Barker, meats, Cloverdale, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Filson & Dean, ice manufacturers, Houston, Texas; two 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete, included five Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 20-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Berry & Keller, commissary, Reward, Cal.; one 1/4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Priesmeyer & Sons Dairy Company, dairy and ice cream, Staunton, Ill.; one six-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

New York Buyers Association, cold storage and produce, San Antonio, Texas; two 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete, including two Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

J. A. Becker & Sons, meats, Springfield, Ohio; one two-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Lankershim Packing Company, Lankershim, Cal., have installed in their slaughter house a four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

M. F. Juruick, Allentown, Pa.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made in the meat market of W. B. Snyder, of Palmerton, Pa.

Van Camp Packing Company, condensed milk, Wauseon, Ohio; two 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Thomas Roulston, wholesale and retail grocer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Sugar Creek Creamery, Louisville, Ky.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Gate City Dairy Company, Atlanta, Ga.; one eight-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Standard Engineering Company, Washington, D. C.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made for S. K. Bitner & Company, manufacturers of cut glass, Lancaster, Pa.

The Sugar Creek Creamery Company, Danville, Ill., have added to their 20-ton York refrigerating plant a 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Chas. Henning & Sons, sausage manufacturers, Saginaw, Mich.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. L. Smathers, liquor storage, Twin Rocks, Pa.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Houston Ice Cream Company, Houston, Texas; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Allen Ice Cream Company, Rockford, Ill.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

M. F. Juduick, Allentown, Pa.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Wise Provision Company, meats, Fairmont, W. Va.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Crown Margarine Company, creamery, 3300 Park avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Martin Brothers Drug Company, Fairmont, W. Va.; one two-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Commercial National Bank, Washington, D. C.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Geo. Wiederman Brewing Company, Newport, Ky.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Villa Nova College, Villa Nova, Pa.; one two-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Denton Company, fur storage, Cincinnati, Ohio; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the C. M. Robinson Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

L. R. Butler, ice cream, Pitman, N. J.; one 11-ton shell-and-tube brine cooler.

Independent Ice & Cold Storage Company, Montgomery, Ala.; one 30-in. x 19-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier, one 50-ton cypress storage tank and coils, also the necessary material and apparatus for changing their freezing system to operate on the York improved raw water system.

F. M. Shaeffer Ice Company, Johnstown,

Pa.; one pneumatic hoist and crane for lifting two 300-lb. cans.

G. A. Boeckling Company, Sandusky, Ohio; one 18-in. x 36-in. distilled water float tank and a 3-in. x 2 1/4-in. x 3-in. pump.

El Dorado Electric & Refrigerating Company, El Dorado, Kans.; two Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe; one 40-ton reboiling tank; one 40-ton storage tank; two atmospheric distilled water coolers, each 15 ft. long, 16 pipes high, made of 2-in. galvanized pipe, and 5,000 ft. of 1 1/4-in. direct expansion piping.

Citizens Crystal Ice Company, Roanoke, Va.; the necessary fittings and material for changing two of their ammonia condensers to the Flooded type, each coil 18 ft. 2-in. long, 8 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

Virginia Fruit Conserving Company, Roanoke, Va.; the necessary material and apparatus for changing their freezing tank to operate on the York improved raw water system, also one Sprague electric hoist and crane and a 24-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Central Illinois Public Service Company, Mounds, Ill.; one 26-in. x 36-in. Uniflow steam engine arranged for direct connection to their 22 1/2-in. x 36-in. York vertical single-acting refrigerating machine.

Carry Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C.; one 36-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Stout Lumber Company, Thornton, Ark.; one 20-ton York reboiler and coil.

Boston Storage Warehouse Company, Boston, Mass.; a 30-ton horizontal shell-and-tube brine cooler.

Mound City Electric Light & Ice Company, Mound City, Mo.; one 18-in. x 36-in. charcoal filter.

Sour Lake Ice, Light & Power Company, Sour Lake, Texas; two 18-in. x 36-in. charcoal filters and an 18-in. x 36-in. float tank, together with a 3 x 2 x 3-in. distilled water pump.

Intermountain Railway, Light & Power Company, Scott's Lake, Neb.; the necessary material and apparatus for increasing their 10-ton freezing tank to a 25-ton tank, including 180 ice cans; also one 15-ton reboiler and coil; two 6 x 48-in. cloth filters; one 18-in. x 36-in. charcoal filter, and one double pipe distilled water cooler, 17 ft. 6 in. long, six pipes high.

Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company, New York, N. Y.; one drinking water tank 4 ft. in diameter x 6 ft. 6 in. high, and coils. This drinking water cooling outfit was installed in the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

People's Ice & Storage Company, Warren, Ohio; one 40-ton horizontal shell-and-tube brine cooler.

Cudahy Packing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; a 25-ton freezing system.

New England Cold Storage Company, Portland, Me.; 15 Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe; 33 atmospheric absorbers, each 20 ft. long, 16 pipes high, made of 2-in. extra heavy pipe, and 18 atmospheric weak aqua ammonia coolers, each 20 ft. long, 6 pipes high, made of 2-in. extra heavy pipe.

Trulock Ice Company, El Reno, Okla.; two Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

McGehee Ice Company, McGehee, Ark.; two Flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, each 18 ft. 2 in. long, 8 pipes high, made of 2 and 3-in. pipe.

Wardman Park Inn, Washington, D. C.; one four-ton raw water freezing system.

Telling Belle Vernon Company, Cleveland, Ohio; two 24-in. x 7-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifiers.

Franklinville Ice & Storage Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 22-in. x 32-in. Uniflow steam engine.

**MOTOR SERVICE AIDS SHIPPERS.**

"Return load" bureaus have been established in thirty-two cities to assist shippers who have difficulties and delays in shipping by rail because of freight and express embargoes and shortage of freight cars. Efforts are being made by the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense in Washington, which initiated this movement in the United States, to secure establishment of additional bureaus throughout the territory north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi, where transportation conditions and freight congestion are most serious.

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Baltimore, Md., June 11, 1918.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Yours very truly,  
WM. SCHLUDERBERG & SON CO.

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Since its last report of April 18, the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports the following installations of refrigerating machinery and equipment, in addition to those appearing in a recent issue of The National Provisioner:

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H. I. Barker, meats, Cloverdale, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Filson & Dean, ice manufacturers, Houston, Texas; two 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete, included five Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 20-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Berry & Keller, commissary, Reward, Cal.; one 1/4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

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Van Camp Packing Company, condensed milk, Wauseon, Ohio; two 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Thomas Roulston, wholesale and retail grocer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Sugar Creek Creamery, Louisville, Ky.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Gate City Dairy Company, Atlanta, Ga.; one eight-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Standard Engineering Company, Washington, D. C.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made for S. K. Bitner & Company, manufacturers of cut glass, Lancaster, Pa.

The Sugar Creek Creamery Company, Danville, Ill., have added to their 20-ton York refrigerating plant a 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Chas. Henning & Sons, sausage manufacturers, Saginaw, Mich.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. L. Smathers, liquor storage, Twin Rocks, Pa.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Houston Ice Cream Company, Houston, Texas; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Allen Ice Cream Company, Rockford, Ill.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

M. F. Juduick, Allentown, Pa.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Wise Provision Company, meats, Fairmont, W. Va.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Crown Margarine Company, creamery, 3300 Park avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Martin Brothers Drug Company, Fairmont, W. Va.; one two-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Commercial National Bank, Washington, D. C.; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Geo. Wiederman Brewing Company, Newport, Ky.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Villa Nova College, Villa Nova, Pa.; one two-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Denton Company, fur storage, Cincinnati, Ohio; one four-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the C. M. Robinson Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

L. R. Butler, ice cream, Pitman, N. J.; one 11-ton shell-and-tube brine cooler.

Independent Ice & Cold Storage Company, Montgomery, Ala.; one 30-in. x 19-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier, one 50-ton cypress storage tank and coils, also the necessary material and apparatus for changing their freezing system to operate on the York improved raw water system.

F. M. Shaeffer Ice Company, Johnstown,

Pa.; one pneumatic hoist and crane for lifting two 300-lb. cans.

G. A. Boeckling Company, Sandusky, Ohio; one 18-in. x 36-in. distilled water float tank and a 3-in. x 2 3/4-in. x 3-in. pump.

El Dorado Electric & Refrigerating Company, El Dorado, Kans.; two Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe; one 40-ton reboiling tank; one 40-ton storage tank; two atmospheric distilled water coolers, each 15 ft. long, 16 pipes high, made of 2-in. galvanized pipe, and 5,000 ft. of 1 1/4-in. direct expansion piping.

Citizens Crystal Ice Company, Roanoke, Va.; the necessary fittings and material for changing two of their ammonia condensers to the Flooded type, each coil 18 ft. 2-in. long, 8 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

Virginia Fruit Conserving Company, Roanoke, Va.; the necessary material and apparatus for changing their freezing tank to operate on the York improved raw water system, also one Sprague electric hoist and crane and a 24-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Central Illinois Public Service Company, Mounds, Ill.; one 26-in. x 36-in. Uniflow steam engine arranged for direct connection to their 22 1/2-in. x 36-in. York vertical single-acting refrigerating machine.

Carry Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C.; one 36-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Stout Lumber Company, Thornton, Ark.; one 20-ton York reboiler and coil.

Boston Storage Warehouse Company, Boston, Mass.; a 30-ton horizontal shell-and-tube brine cooler.

Mound City Electric Light & Ice Company, Mound City, Mo.; one 18-in. x 36-in. charcoal filter.

Sour Lake Ice, Light & Power Company, Sour Lake, Texas; two 18-in. x 36-in. charcoal filters and an 18-in. x 36-in. float tank, together with a 3 x 2 x 3-in. distilled water pump.

Intermountain Railway, Light & Power Company, Scott's Lake, Neb.; the necessary material and apparatus for increasing their 10-ton freezing tank to a 25-ton tank, including 180 ice cans; also one 15-ton reboiler and coil; two 6 x 48-in. cloth filters; one 18-in. x 36-in. charcoal filter, and one double pipe distilled water cooler, 17 ft. 6 in. long, six pipes high.

Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company, New York, N. Y.; one drinking water tank 4 ft. in diameter x 6 ft. 6 in. high, and coils. This drinking water cooling outfit was installed in the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

People's Ice & Storage Company, Warren, Ohio; one 40-ton horizontal shell-and-tube brine cooler.

Cudahy Packing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; a 25-ton freezing system.

New England Cold Storage Company, Portland, Me.; 15 Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe; 33 atmospheric absorbers, each 20 ft. long, 16 pipes high, made of 2-in. extra heavy pipe, and 18 atmospheric weak aqua ammonia coolers, each 20 ft. long, 6 pipes high, made of 2-in. extra heavy pipe.

Trulock Ice Company, El Reno, Okla.; two Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

McGehee Ice Company, McGehee, Ark.; two Flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, each 18 ft. 2 in. long, 8 pipes high, made of 2 and 3-in. pipe.

Wardman Park Inn, Washington, D. C.; one four-ton raw water freezing system.

Telling Belle Vernon Company, Cleveland, Ohio; two 24-in. x 7-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifiers.

Franklinville Ice & Storage Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 22-in. x 32-in. Uniflow steam engine.



# Chicago Section

Hackenschmidt Hindenburg knows now that Gotch Foch has his nanny.

To hear some men we know so well moralize reminds one of a "casual" at a christening.

Yes, the packing business is a great business—if you do not know it thoroughly and minutely—to keep out of!

Apropos of the "There'll be no core" story, there'll be no annexations nor indemnities for the butcher gang. Nail 'em!

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$5,000 net to the buyer, with applications for membership growing.

And the petty larceny profiteer still flourishes unmolested. Brick bats also are scarce and expensive, otherwise—!

Going up! Chicago Sunday papers, now seven cents. One is worth it for news and information, and the other possibly for paper.

When you tell the truth, be sure to stick to facts. You do not need an extraordinary memory. You know the old adage, "Cheerful liars should," etc.

There is no sich critter as a 99 per cent patriot; he or she must be 100 per cent or over, or be classed as a traitor. This is no day for short measure.

Our boys now "Over There" will play no second fiddle when they return to their own. And "we" have three of them in our family out here in Chicago. \* \* \*

There is ample room in Chicago for the overflow in Washington, and for many a more logical situation. C'mon in, fellers, the water's fine! Watch Chicago grow.

The only regret we have, "a thorn in the side," as it were, "a skeleton in the closet," is that one of our family line was a Lord. Otherwise the family tree is commendable.

Secretary McAdoo's slogan anent railroad administration aims is worthy of emulation in any and every industry: "War first, public second. Contented employes, sound business."

The Chicago Board of Trade is destined to be the biggest and most influential mart in the world some day—and that day not far distant; after the total obliteration of autocracy has been effected.

Some enemy prisoners taken are reported well clothed and shod and in prime condition for killing, dressing on an average 60 per cent beef. Evidently they have been mopping up the feed and there must be a raft of lean if not emaciated cattle behind.

It is with deep satisfaction the great majority of intelligent people view the gradual elimination of monetary and social caste, leading to its total obliteration by the time the war is over. Then in one respect, at least, will all men be equal—excepting a moral leper and that ilk.

The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have adopted a resolution prohibiting the circulation by members of any but official crop reports. Crop experts who desire to have their reports publicly circulated will be required to register in the office of the Secretary of the Board.

"We can all do "our bit" towards ending the war by conservation of foods and material, giving and lending our money to the Red Cross and Government; and so on, and lastly, but not leastly, reporting to the proper authorities persons who prove themselves to be against these United States and our allies in any particular.

Apropos of active young men we meet every day, in action daily as active as the best of them, mentally and physically, whassamatter with Harry Boore, Board of Trade Inspector. Tom Gregg, in the provision pit; Hi (ace high) Waters, telegraph company floor manager and a whole lot more of 'em? These men have been active young men for over half a century, and that's an undeniable fact.

**John Agar Co.**  
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.  
**Packers and Commission Slaughterers**  
**Beef, Pork and Mutton**  
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

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ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS  
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.  
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).  
Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

**H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG**  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

**LEON DASHEW**  
**Counselor At Law**  
320 Broadway, New York  
Phones: Worth 2914-5.

References:  
Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,  
The Cudahy Packing Inc.  
Co. Manhattan Veal &  
Rosebrock Butter & Mutton Co.  
Egg Co., Inc. New York Butchers  
Dressed Meat Co. United Dressed Beef Co.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr. Wm. H. Knehaus, Associate Engr.  
**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
— ENGINEERS —  
**PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE**  
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren  
**HENSCHEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
**PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.**

**INSULATION**  
**MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN**  
**SATISFACTORY RESULTS**  
**"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!" THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK**  
**OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU**  
**WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO**

# ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"**  
**NH<sub>3</sub>**

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

**SUPREME** means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

*All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.*

**MORRIS & COMPANY**

**Chicago, Union Stock Yards**

## CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

### Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO**

Established 1877

## W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago

**PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS**

*For Future Delivery*

**GRAIN** Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

### MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION.

"Motor truck transportation is a commercial necessity and patriotic duty," says C. T. Silver, Metropolitan distributor of the Kissel Motor Car Company. "Every load of goods moved, every additional ton delivered direct, cuts out rehandling at terminals and relieves the terrific rail congestion. Not only that, but it means the conservation of time—the most vitally important asset of our great industrial forces on which the Government must depend to carry to a successful conclusion the enormous task to which we have set ourselves, honor of our nation and worthy of our tradition to which the entire allied world looks to us to do in a manner consistent with the tions."

## BONE CRUSHERS



## WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

## THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:  
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.  
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**SAN FRANCISCO**

## WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN

successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884

**BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

**OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE  
COCONUT OIL**

United States Food Administration License Number G-82861

Watch our "Wanted and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 10....	14,304	2,230	33,519	13,359
Tuesday, June 11....	17,612	4,666	34,632	7,583
Wednesday, June 12....	7,081	1,386	13,969	8,139
Thursday, June 13....	15,398	6,489	33,180	9,845
Friday, June 14....	5,139	1,203	18,750	7,841
Saturday, June 15....	3,000	200	*7,000	7,000

Total for week .....	62,534	16,174	141,050	52,777
Previous week .....	54,005	15,148	82,489	45,311
Year ago .....	33,003	11,106	111,806	31,345
Two years ago.....	45,374	11,064	121,025	75,487

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 10....	4,320	50	1,576	222
Tuesday, June 11....	3,775	50	1,794	569
Wednesday, June 12....	2,674	...	1,138	1,345
Thursday, June 13....	3,500	197	2,275	666
Friday, June 14....	1,877	62	2,696	2,875
Saturday, June 15....	500	50	1,000	300

Total for week .....	16,646	368	10,479	5,977
Previous week .....	16,071	164	15,573	3,180
Year ago .....	11,400	48	12,456	1,698
Two years ago.....	11,067	26	7,131	3,472

## TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle .....	1,403,423	1,234,859
Hogs .....	4,294,690	3,926,725
Sheep .....	1,383,310	1,482,098

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 15, 1918.....	580,000
Previous week .....	430,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	443,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	510,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	458,000
Total year to date .....	15,498,000
Same period, 1917.....	13,714,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	15,239,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	13,414,000

## Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to June 15, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week .....	196,000	442,000	118,000
Previous week .....	170,000	316,000	117,000
1917 .....	187,000	338,000	196,000
1916 .....	139,000	403,000	175,000
1915 .....	112,000	324,000	136,000

## TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

## Combined receipts at seven points for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918 .....	4,740,000	12,604,000	3,681,000
1917 .....	3,954,000	11,452,000	3,970,000
1916 .....	3,347,000	12,551,000	4,263,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	28,300
Anglo-Amer.....	6,800
Swift & Company.....	19,700
Hammond Co.....	10,600
Morris & Co.....	9,200
Wilson & Co.....	13,600
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,600
Western Packing Co.....	5,500
Roberts & Onke.....	5,500
Miller & Hart.....	3,800
Independent Packing Co.....	6,000
Brennan Packing Co.....	5,600
Others .....	10,000
Totals .....	131,200
Previous week .....	69,400
Year ago .....	100,900

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week .....	\$16.25	\$16.50	\$14.25	\$17.15
Previous week .....	15.65	16.85	14.50	17.40
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.15	15.45	9.50	14.85
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.20	9.75	7.35	9.65
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.75	7.45	5.25	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.60	8.25	5.00	8.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	8.00	4.65	6.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.00	7.48	4.55	6.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.05	6.36	3.65	5.00

## CATTLE.

Choice to fancy steers.....	\$16.75@18.00
Good to choice steers.....	15.50@16.75
Plain to good steers.....	11.50@15.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.00@17.80
Stockers and feeders.....	9.00@13.75
Good to choice cows.....	9.50@13.00
Good to choice heifers.....	10.00@14.00

Fair to good cows.....	8.50@9.50
Canners .....	7.00@7.65
Cutters .....	7.70@8.35
Bologna .....	10.00@10.90
Butcher bulls .....	11.00@13.50
Heavy calves .....	9.00@11.00
Veal calves .....	13.50@16.25

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$16.70@16.95
Fair to good light.....	16.35@16.90
Medium weight butchers, 225-250 lbs.....	16.50@16.85
Heavy weight butchers, 200-400 lbs.....	16.40@16.80
Choice heavy packing.....	16.25@16.50
Rough heavy packing.....	16.00@16.30
Pigs, fair to good.....	15.75@16.75
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.00@16.00

## SHEEP

Yearlings .....	\$14.00@15.50
Western lambs, good to choice.....	16.00@17.75
Wethers, good to choice.....	14.25@15.00
Spring lambs .....	19.00@20.00
Ewes, fair to choice.....	13.00@13.75
Native lambs, good to choice.....	5.75@17.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July .....	\$41.30	\$41.30	\$41.30	\$41.85
September .....	42.00	42.10	42.00	42.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July .....	24.15	24.52	24.15	24.52
September .....	24.47	24.77	24.47	24.77
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July .....	22.65	22.80	22.55	22.80
September .....	22.82	23.25	22.80	23.25

## MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July .....	42.90	43.10	42.85	43.10
September .....	42.90	43.10	42.85	43.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July .....	24.05	24.90	24.57	24.90
Sept. ....	24.90	25.20	24.85	25.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July .....	22.87	23.10	22.87	23.05
Sept. ....	23.32	23.60	23.32	23.55

## TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July .....	42.15	42.25	42.15	42.15
Sept. ....	43.10	43.15	42.62	42.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July .....	24.90	25.05	24.85	24.92
Sept. ....	25.17	25.30	25.10	25.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July .....	23.00	23.00	22.85	22.85
Sept. ....	23.47	23.52	23.32	23.35

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July .....	42.50	42.85	42.50	42.75
Sept. ....	42.70	43.65	42.70	43.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July .....	24.90	25.25	24.90	25.15
Sept. ....	25.15	25.47	25.15	25.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July .....	23.00	23.17	23.00	23.10
Sept. ....	23.25	23.62	23.25	23.57

## THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July .....	41.90	41.90	41.80	41.80
September .....	42.40	42.40	42.30	42.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July .....	25.10	25.10	24.70	24.70
September .....	25.25	25.27	24.87	24.87
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July .....	22.90	22.92	22.62	22.60
September .....	23.40	23.47	23.07	23.07

## FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July .....	42.25	42.45	42.25	42.45
September .....	42.30	42.80	42.15	42.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July .....	24.70	25.10	24.70	25.10
September .....	24.90	25.30	24.90	25.27
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July .....	22.70	22.92	22.65	22.90
September .....	23.20	23.42	23.10	23.37

†Bid. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	35	@40
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35	@40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	@30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew .....	18	@26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@30
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@22
Round Steaks .....	25	@30
Round Roasts.....	25	@30
Shoulder Roasts.....	25	@28
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@25

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy .....	35	@45
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	30	@38
Legs, fancy .....	30	@38
Stew .....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb. ....	30	@32
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	@45
Chops, French, each.....	25	@35

## Mutton.

Legs .....	22	@25
Stew .....	16	@18
Shoulders .....	22	@22
Shoulder Steaks .....	24	@25
Hind Quarters .....	25	@28
Fore Quarters .....	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops .....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops .....	25	@28

## Pork.

Pork Loin .....	30	@32
Pork Chops .....	30	@35
Pork Shoulders .....	25	@25
Pork Tenderloins .....	25	@28
Pork Butts .....	20	@22
Spare Ribs .....	20	@18
Hocks .....	20	@20
Pigs' Heads .....	18	@18
Leaf Lard .....	20	@30

## Veal.

Hind Quarters .....	25	@28
Fore Quarters .....	16	@20
Legs .....	25	@28
Breasts .....	20	@20
Shoulders .....	20	@25
Cutlets .....	20	@40
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet .....	18	@18
Tallow .....	7	@7
Bones, per cwt. ....	14	@14
Calafkins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	38	@38
Calafkins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	35	@35
Kips .....	22	@22
Heavy calves .....	12.00@16.00	
Veal calves .....	20.00@23.00	

## STERNE &amp; SON CO.

## Just Brokers

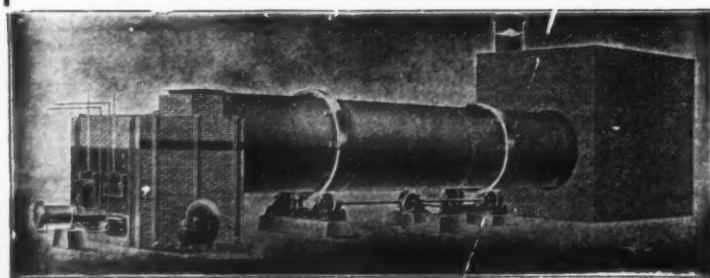
Tallow, Grease, Stearins  
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils  
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Import Agents  
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,  
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Business Chances

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient  
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
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Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the  
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.  
Send for Catalogue T. B.American Process Co.  
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## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Good native steers	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Native steers, medium	22 @ 23
Helpers, good	21 @ 22
Cows	16 @ 18
Hind Quarters, choice	20 @ 20
Fore Quarters, choice	20 @ 20

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	@ 45
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	@ 42
Steer Loins, No. 1.	@ 38
Steer Loins, No. 2.	@ 35
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	@ 40
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	@ 38
Steer Loin Ends (hips).	@ 34
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	@ 32
Cow Short Loins.	23 @ 36
Cow Loin Ends (hips).	@ 25
Cow Loins.	@ 20
Striploin Butts, No. 3.	@ 30
Striploins, No. 1.	@ 25
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	@ 31
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	@ 28 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	@ 20 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	@ 18
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	@ 18
Rolls	@ 26
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	@ 25
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	@ 25
Cow Rounds	18 1/2 @ 25
Flank Steak	@ 25
Rump Butts	@ 17
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	@ 23
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	@ 22
Cow Chucks	@ 17 1/2
Beefless Chucks	@ 21
Steer Plates	@ 17 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 15 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	@ 20
Briskets, No. 2	@ 17
Shoulder Clods	@ 25
Steer Navel Ends	@ 18
Cow Navel Ends.	@ 15
Fore Shanks	12 1/2 @ 13
Hind Shanks	@ 9 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 20
Trimblings	@ 19 1/2

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	@ 11
Hearts	@ 12
Tongues	@ 18
Sweetbreads	@ 24
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 11 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	@ 7
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	@ 8
Livers	11 1/2 @ 12
Kidneys, per lb.	@ 12

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	@ 19 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 21
Good Carcass	@ 24
Good Saddle	@ 26
Medium Racks	@ 27
Good Racks	@ 14
Good Racks	@ 18

## Veal Product.

Brains, each	10 @ 10 1/2
Sweetbreads	22 @ 40
Calf Livers	21 @ 24

## Lamb.

Good Carcass Lamb.	@ 32
Round Dressed Lamb.	@ 34
Saddles, Caul	@ 33
R. D. Lamb Fores	@ 29
R. D. Lamb Fores	@ 29
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 35
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@ 25

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 25
Good Sheep	@ 26
Medium Saddle	@ 28
Good Saddle	@ 30
Good Fores	@ 24
Medium Racks	@ 24
Mutton Legs	@ 30
Mutton Loins	@ 33
Mutton Stew	@ 20
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @ 12

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@ 25 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 24 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 24 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 37
Spare Ribs	@ 14
Butts	@ 24
Hocks	@ 17
Trimblings	@ 16
Extra Lean Trimblings.	@ 20
Tails	@ 15 1/2
Snouts	@ 11 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 6
Pigs' Heads	@ 13 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 18
Cheek Meat	@ 15
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4
Neck Bones	@ 6
Skinned Shoulders	@ 22
Pork Hearts	@ 12
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 9
Pork Tongues	@ 22
Slip Bones	@ 10
Tail Bones	@ 10
Brains	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Backfat	@ 26 1/2
Calas	@ 29
Hams	@ 23
Belies	@ 30

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.	@ 17 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.	@ 17
Choice Bologna	@ 16 1/2
Frankfurters	@ 23 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	@ 15
Tongue and blood	@ 22
Minced Sausage	@ 19
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.	@ 21 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@ 21 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage.	@ 21 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 21 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	@ 35 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 20
Garlic Sausage	@ 20 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.	@ 19
Country sausage, fresh.	@ 21 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.	@ 21 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 21 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings.	@ 40
Luncheon Roll	@ 24
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 22 1/2
Jellied Roll	@ 20
Summer Sausage.	
D'Arles, new goods.	@ 36 1/2
German Salami	@ 36
Italian Salami (new goods).	@ 38 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 28 1/2
Metwurst	@ 31 1/2
Farmer	@ 32 1/2
Cervelat, new	@ 38 1/2

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 2.30
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50
Pork, link, kits	@ 2.50
Pork, links, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.30 @ 11.55
Polish sausage, kits	@ 2.50
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.45 @ 12.00
Frankfurts, kits	@ 2.00
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.60 @ 12.75
Blood sausage, kits	@ 2.30
Blood sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50
Liver sausage, kits	@ 2.50
Liver sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.30 @ 11.60
Head cheese, kits	@ 2.45
Head cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.25 @ 11.25

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels.	\$14.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.	13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.	16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.	60.50

## CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.	4.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.	7.95
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.	28.50 @ 31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1.	1.80
Corned beef hash, No. 2.	2.90
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.	1.75
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.	2.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.	2.25
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.	3.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.	21.00

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.	@ 40.00
Plate Beef	@ 39.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 40.00
Mess Beef	@ 39.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	@ 42.00
Mess Pork	@ 45.00
Clear Fat Racks	@ 50.00
Family Back Pork	@ 46.00
Bean Pork	@ 36.50

## LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 26 1/2
Pure lard	@ 25 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 23 1/2
Lard compounds	@ 23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.	@ 22 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.	@ 25 1/2
Cooking and bakers' shortening tubs.	@ 25 1/2
Barrels, 4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	25 1/2 @ 27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	28 1/2 @ 30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	29 1/2 @ 31
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.	@ 22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	@ 22

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 26.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 26.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 25.60
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 24.85
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 25.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 25.75
Extra Short Clears	@ 23.45
Extra Short Ribs	@ 23.45
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 28.55
Butts	@ 17.10

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 30 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 30
Skinned Hams	@ 31 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 22 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 20 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 26
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 48
Dried Beef Sets	@ 39 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 37 1/2

Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 40
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 32 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	@ 41 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 38 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 38
Skinned Boiled Hams	@ 41
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 40
Boiled Calas	@ 35
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 43
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set.	@ 14
Beef export rounds	@ 18
Beef middles, per set.	@ 26
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 14
Beef wassans	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	@ 95
Hog casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	— @ —
Hog middles, per set.	@ 20
Hog bungs export	@ 21
Hog bungs, large	@ 12
Hog bungs, medium	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 6
Hog stomachs, per piece.	@ 10
Imported wide sheep casings.	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings.	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings.	—

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.70 @ 6.75
Hoof meal, per unit	6.15 @ 6.20
Concentrated tankage, ground.	6.15 @ 6.20
Ground tankage, 11%	6.60 @ 6.65
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.50 @ 6.55
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.25 @ 6.30
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	42.50 @ 45.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.	37.50 @ 40.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.	28.00 @ 30.00

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	220.00 @ 225.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	68.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	55.00 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	160.00 @ 165.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 24.72 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 23.92 1/2
Leaf	@ 23.75
Compound	@ 22.50
Neutral Lard	26.75 @ 27.00

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 18 1/2
Tallow	@ 17 1/2
Grease, yellow	15 1/2 @ 16
Grease, A white	@ 17 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	23 1/2 @ 24
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 23
Oleo stock	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Linseed, per gal.	1.58 @ 1.59
Corn oil, loose	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.	15 1/2 @ 16

## TALLOW.

Edible	@ 17 1/2
Prime Country	— @ —
Packers' Prime	17 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 1	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Packers' No. 2	14 1/2 @ 15

## GREASES.

White, choice	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
White, 'A'	15 1/2 @ 16
White, 'B'	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	11 @ 12
Crackling	@ 15 1/2
House	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Yellow	15 @ 15 1/2
Brown	13 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	@ 63
Glycerine, dynamite	@ 61
Glycerine, crude soap	41 1/2 @ 42
Glycerine, candle	45 @ 46

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	@ 20
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., @ 65 f. n. Tex.	@ 8 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5% f. n. Tex.	5 @ 5 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.95 @ 2.00
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.00 @ 2.05
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.15 @ 2.20
Red oak lard tierces.	3.00 @ 3.05
White oak lard tierces.	3.15 @ 3.20
White oak ham tierces.	4 1/2 @ 4.00

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	@ 31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	@ 38
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b.	— @ —
N. Y. & S. F.	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 6 1/2
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	@ *
Yellow, clarified	@ *
Plantation, granulated	@ *

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	3.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	3.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Cheasire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	9.70

\*Stocks exhausted.

# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Collecting Interest on Unpaid Accounts

By Elton J. Buckley.

The following inquiry comes to me from a retail dealer in Capron, Ill.:

Please advise if with a sign up in our store reading seven per cent. interest will be charged on past due accounts, and the same statement appearing on all our billheads, can we legally charge and collect this interest?

This is a subject on which I have had decided opinions for many years. Whenever I have had the opportunity, I have advised individual clients as well as commercial organizations which it has come in my way to address, that all wholesale and retail merchants should have a rigid rule that accounts not paid by a certain date must bear interest.

I sat down once and tried to calculate how much money the merchants of the land lost by not doing this, but it ran into such a sum before I got half way through that I stopped. Without doubt the total would be staggering.

The customer who fails to pay his account when due is no more or less than a borrower from his creditor. Why should he not pay interest like any other borrower?

Only the other day one of my clients was discussing his financial condition with me. He had just been compelled to go to his bank and borrow, because he had so much money on his books that he couldn't collect.

Was he charging interest on those overdue accounts? No. Why not? Because he didn't think his customers would stand for it. That has always been the obstacle in the way of charging interest on overdue accounts—fear of antagonizing trade.

#### Customers Must Be Taught to "Stand for It."

There are two answers to make to that objection today. First, customers are being educated to stand almost anything just now, and being charged interest on overdue accounts is no worse than many other things they have endured with comparative equanimity. Second, the plan to charge interest could in many towns be adopted by all the merchants together if somebody would work it up. Such a combination would be perfectly legal, and in many cases quite easy to form—and absolutely effective.

A large number of other merchants are in the same position as the client I spoke of—they are paying interest on money which they borrow to practically lend out to their customers without interest.

#### The Law in the Case.

It is the settled law that merchants can charge interest on overdue accounts, *provided the customer knew or had reason to know that interest was to be charged.* The qualification is important.

Take a dealer who has handled his credit trade as it is usually handled—carrying his people along, collecting when he can, but never charging interest, although some of his accounts or parts of accounts, run for many months. A man like that, who has been ac-

customed to give a customer months of credit without interest, cannot suddenly start in to add interest to his customer's account.

He has led his customer to believe, by a course of dealing, that he did not intend to charge interest, and he cannot suddenly change that course of dealing without warning. He should send a special notice by mail to every customer, and post a sign in his store, that on and after a certain date all accounts not paid when due will bear interest. When the time comes he can start to add interest to his customers' unpaid accounts, and can collect every cent of it.

After a merchant had established this rule and was enforcing it right along, any new customers who came to him could be charged interest on overdue accounts without notice, regardless of the fact that they might not have been charged it by anybody else with whom they had dealt. That is because the particular dealer has never established any course of dealing with them which led them to believe he didn't intend to charge interest. He had merely applied his regular rule to them. And the uniform custom of a merchant, carried out, let us say, by notice on his letterheads, billheads and perhaps by a notice posted in his store, binds his customers whether they see it or not.

#### An Open Account Does Not Bear Interest.

Even where a merchant has a regular custom of charging interest on unpaid accounts, no interest can be charged upon an account unless it is liquidated; that is, unless the amount is settled and fixed. An open running account does not bear interest.

Notice to customers that interest will be charged on accounts not paid when due should of course state when they are due, that is, in ten days, thirty days, on presentation, and so on. I remember one case in which a merchant's effort to collect interest was defeated because he said it would be charged on accounts "not paid when due," and he had been so shiftless in presenting bills in the past that nobody knew when he considered them due.

The situation as to collecting interest on unpaid accounts is somewhat different when you have to sue a customer to collect an account. In that case you can always add interest from the day when commercial custom would make the account due, for example, at the end of thirty days.

To illustrate, you sell a customer \$500 worth of goods on May 1. He doesn't pay. Custom would make the account payable June 1, and you can therefore add interest from June 1.

(Copyright, May 1918, by Elton B. Buckley.)

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A Mr. Borewski will open a meat and provision market at the corner of Market and Union streets, Northampton, Mass.

The front of the butcher shop at 1205 North Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo., owned by Joseph Alfano, was wrecked by the explosion of a bomb.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Retail Kosher Butchers' Association of Hudson County, Jersey City, N. J. The three trustees elected to serve six months are Aaron Gorov, Harry Kanov and Harry Genusky.

The meat market on Court Street, Donald, Oregon, formerly operated by the Dallas Meat Company, will be reopened by Edward Shaw.

Tom Smith's butcher shop at Shaunavon, Sask., Canada, has been destroyed by fire.

The meat firm of Rohl & Althaus, composed of Eli Rohl and John Althaus, doing business as the Star Meat Market at 119 West Eighth Street, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., has been dissolved; Eli Rohl continuing the business.

The Star Meat Market, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000 by Rose Benjamin, Fred B. Schuchardt and Louis H. Rosenblum.

William Darmody, of Franklin, Ohio, will retire from the meat business on account of ill health.

Guy Mayer and John Hess have moved their meat business to a new location in Middletown, Ohio.

Wyman & Anderson will open a meat and grocery market in Yankton, S. Dak.

Louis Jarchow opened a meat market in Maplewood, Wis.

Arthur Devore's meat market in Humeston, Iowa, has been destroyed by fire.

A. A. Coff has opened a meat market in Lanesboro, Iowa.

John Anderson will open a meat market at Powers Lake, No. Dak.

The meat firm of Holtz, Weber & Co., Almond, Wisc., has dissolved partnership. The firm will hereafter be known as Holtz & Roberts.

Louis Newby bought the C. W. Firth meat market in Wall Lake, Iowa.

Walter Lawyer bought the Corbett meat market in Lemmon, So. Dak.

The interest of Martin Drange in the Lake Shore meat market at Erskine, Minn., has been purchased by Henry Ness.

T. J. Waund sold out his meat market in Pringhar, Iowa, to Joseph Waldhelm.

William Bunn has purchased the City Meat Market, Nelson, Neb.

W. B. Totten has disposed of his meat market in Sidney, Neb., to Robert High.

Henry Shellenberg and Herman Snyder have purchased the Wallin meat market in Johnson, Neb.

B. Glassman has succeeded to the business of the New York Cash Grocery and Meat Market in Los Angeles, Cal.

Fire destroyed the meat market of Roy McQueen, in Flushing, Mich., entailing a loss of about \$5,000 partly insured.

Albert R. Baumann has closed his meat market at 437 River Street, Manistee, Mich.

W. T. Nance is erecting an abattoir near Okesdale, Wash., and will open a meat market.





# New York Section

A complaint to the police by the army quartermaster department that much fresh beef for shipment to France for the use of the army had disappeared, resulted in the arrest on Tuesday night of six men who were held in bail by United States Commissioner Hitchcock to await examination on June 26. The prisoners are George Killian and Frank Killmet, employed by the Government as checkers; Theodore Mancini and George Williams, truckmen, and Harry Rothman and Joseph Zegas, butchers. The beef arrived from the West at the Lehigh Valley yard at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street, and it is alleged that through a conspiracy among the prisoners and four other men, yet to be arrested, 1,288 pounds of beef, worth 23 cents a pound, was carried off. Just how much meat has been taken from various railroad yards is not known, but it was said yesterday officials are on the track of many thousands of dollars' worth, and that there would be other arrests.

A commercial truck load of eggs left Vineland, N. J., at 11 A. M. and arrived in the wholesale district of New York City at 2 o'clock the next morning, traveling the entire distance of 140 miles without breaking a single egg. Delivery from the shipper to the wholesaler was made in 15 hours, which is faster time than that made by express shipments, and establishes a record for motor haul of eggs. The five-ton truck carried 150 crates of eggs, weighing nearly 4 tons, the rest of the load being made up of crated glass. The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture arranged for the demonstration.

The Conservation Food Show at the Grand Central Palace this week was an attraction to the trade as well as to housewives and consumers generally. There were novel exhibits of war foods and conservation methods and measures. The most prominent exhibits at the show were those of Armour, Swift, Wilson and other meat packers. Their displays and demonstrations were the feature of the exhibition and accomplished a great amount of educational benefit. A description of these exhibits will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

Richard A. Claybrook, president of the New York Produce Exchange, is seriously ill at his home at Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Claybrook never fully recovered from an operation two years ago. Much of his time has been given to Government work since. He has assisted the Federal Food Administration and has also aided in three Liberty Loan campaigns and in the work of the Red Cross.

Oscar C. Hammer, a butcher and cafe owner in Jamaica for eighteen years, died on Sunday in the Mineola Hospital as the result of an automobile accident. He was born in Germany forty-six years ago and had been a resident of Jamaica for eighteen years. He was in the butcher business until four years ago, when he started a cafe in Division street.

When William Nicholai, a butcher of No. 1646 Second avenue, New York City, discontinued business, Attorney Leon Dashew filed a petition in the United States District Court against him on behalf of several creditors, and is conducting an investigation on their behalf. The liabilities are approximately \$1,325.

E. L. Ward, office manager for Swift & Company at Chicago, was a visitor to New York during the week. He is taking a well-earned vacation tour of the East.

The New Imperial Beef Company has been incorporated in New York City with a capital of \$5,000, by E. Rubin, L. Russell and B. Weiss, all of 35 Nassau street.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 15, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 23.66 cents per pound.

John M. Lee, of Morris & Company's legal department at Chicago, was in town this week.

## TO ENFORCE EARLY CLOSING.

The check unnecessary food purchases, particularly by night feasters, the Federal Food Board in New York has approved a movement inaugurated by the Food Council looking to the closing of every store handling food-stuffs at 8 o'clock every night with the exception of Saturday. The board figures that the average householder can buy all the food she or he needs to sustain life before that hour and purchases made after 8 p. m., especially in delicatessen stores, it believes, are likely to form the basis of midnight repasts, which are both detrimental to the health of the individual and the welfare of the nation. The letter sent out by the board to the food dealers of the city approving the eight-hour closing reads:

"Believing that it will result in better conditions in the retail trade, increased efficiency in service to the public and saving in many directions, the Federal Food Board indorses the movement for early closing of retail stores in New York City. In the opinion of the board, it is wholly unnecessary for any food store to remain open after 8 P. M., except possibly on Saturday, and early closing is, therefore, a measure of conservation in which every food dealer should cooperate."

## WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1918.				
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	\$25.50@25.75	New York \$26.50@27.00	Philadelphia \$27.00@	Washington \$27.00@
Good	25.25@25.50	26.00@26.50	26.00@26.50	26.00@27.00
Medium	24.50@25.25	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.50	25.00@26.00
Common	20.00@22.00	22.00@24.00	21.00@23.00	21.00@23.00
Cows:				
Good	23.50@24.00	23.00@24.00	24.00@	
Medium	23.00@23.50	22.00@23.00	23.00@23.50	22.00@
Common	19.00@21.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00
Bulls:				
Good	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	19.00@	
Medium	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@18.50	
Common	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	17.50@18.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Spring	30.00@31.00	30.00@33.00	31.00@32.00	32.00@34.00
Choice	29.00@30.00	29.00@30.00	29.00@30.00	30.00@31.00
Good	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00
Medium	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00
Common		26.00@27.00		26.00@28.00
Yearlings:				
Good	24.00@25.00	26.00@27.00		
Medium	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00		24.00@25.00
Common	21.00@22.00			
Mutton:				
Good		24.00@25.00	24.00@	
Medium		23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00	
Common		22.00@23.00	20.00@21.00	
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.				
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	\$25.00@26.50	26.50@	27.00@	
Good	25.00@25.50	26.00@26.50	26.00@26.50	26.00@27.00
Medium	24.50@25.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.50	24.00@26.00
Common	20.00@22.00	21.00@23.00	21.00@23.00	20.00@24.00
Cows:				
Good	23.50@24.00	22.50@23.50	23.00@23.50	22.00@23.00
Medium	22.50@23.00	21.50@22.50	23.00@23.50	22.00@23.00
Common	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@22.00
Bulls:				
Good	19.50@20.00	20.00@21.50		
Medium	19.00@19.50	19.00@20.00	18.00@18.50	
Common	18.00@18.50	18.00@19.00	17.50@18.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Spring	30.00@31.50	30.00@33.00	30.00@31.00	30.00@34.00
Choice	29.00@30.00	29.00@30.00	29.00@30.00	30.00@32.00
Good	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00	29.00@31.00
Medium	28.00@28.50	27.00@28.00	26.00@27.00	28.00@29.00
Common		25.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	27.00@28.00
Yearlings:				
Good		26.00@27.00		
Medium		25.00@26.00		
Common				
Mutton:				
Good		24.00@25.00	22.00@23.00	
Medium		23.00@24.00	20.00@21.00	
Common		21.00@23.00	18.00@19.00	
Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."				

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

### ARMOUR STOCK IS QUICKLY TAKEN.

Following the announcement of the issue of \$60,000,000 issue of 6 per cent gold bonds of Armour & Company, convertible into stock of that company, there was such a rush of applications for the issue that Chicago banks report the issue oversubscribed by \$25,000,000 before three days had passed. It is understood allotments will be made on the basis of 75 per cent of applications. Financial interests were reported as delighted with the outcome.

### TRIBUTES TO GEORGE L. MCCARTHY.

(Continued from page 16.)

measure appreciate your great loss. And we further trust that we may through you express to his loved ones our deep sympathy in their bereavement. Very truly yours,  
THE J. B. FORD CO.,  
S. D. Fry.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 17, 1918.

The death of Mr. George L. McCarthy came as a great surprise to me, as no doubt it did to his many friends in the West, who did not know of his illness. I fully appreciate that the trade has lost a man who will be hard to replace. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH ALLERDICE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 17, 1918.

It is with deep regret that I just learned of the recent death of my very good friend, George L. McCarthy, and I take this occasion to express my sincere sympathies to those who were closest to him. The world has been made better for his having been a part of it, and the gap he has left will be very hard to fill. I always found him a most congenial friend and tireless worker, and I esteem it a happy page in my life to have been one of his friends.

Although George is gone, his memory will live long after him.

Sincerely yours,  
J. S. LOUIS,  
Triumph Ice Machine Co.

### Packers Were All His Friends.

Mason City, Iowa, June 18, 1918.

The writer has been away for over a week, and it is with deep regret that he heard of the death of George L. McCarthy. This is a great surprise and shock, because we did not know of his being sick or anything of that kind. We will all miss him.

Sincerely yours,

JACOB E. DECKER & SONS,  
By Ralph W. E. Decker, Sec. and Treas.

St. Paul, Minn., June 18, 1918.

I was very much shocked to hear of the death of George L. McCarthy. He has always been a very good friend to me, and I have admired him greatly for his wonderful efforts for the packers. I think he has been as much interested in the smaller packer as

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& Co

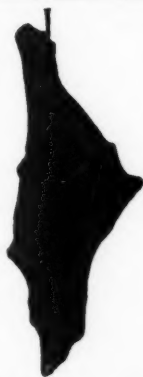
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We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette  
Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES.

WYNANTSKILL MFG. COMPANY  
TROY, N. Y.

any one could possibly be. His efforts in organizing the packers and in assisting all of us with Government inspection has really made him famous with all who knew him and have heard of him. Yours very truly,  
MYRON McMILLAN.

Chicago, June 17, 1918.

It is with deep regret that we have just learned of the sudden death of Mr. McCarthy, and we hasten to extend to you our sympathy and condolence in the great loss which you have sustained. There is no gentleman associated with our line whom we so admire as we did Mr. McCarthy, for he was indeed,

in our opinion, a valuable citizen to the community. Yours very sincerely,

S. OPPENHEIMER & Co.,  
By C. L. Coleman, Secretary.

Chicago, June 17, 1918.

We note with sincere regret the death of Mr. George L. McCarthy, your secretary and our friend. We will all miss Mr. McCarthy's vigorous co-operative spirit exceedingly, and we trust that his successor will be fired with the example of devotion set by him.

Very sincerely yours,

OPPENHEIMER CASING CO.  
Per F. A. Louer.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	.....\$14.00@17.50
Oxen	.....—@—
Bulls	.....8.00@14.75
Cows, common to choice.	.....5.50@14.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime.	.....16.00@18.75
Live calves, skimmed milk	.....12.00@14.00
Live calves, yearlings.	.....8.00@ 9.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....12.00@15.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice.	.....18.00@22.00
Live lambs, yearlings.	.....13.00@16.50
Live sheep, common to prime, ewes.	.....10.00@14.00
Live sheep, culls	.....7.00@ 8.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.	.....@17.50
Hogs, medium.	.....@17.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@17.75
Pigs	.....@17.75
Roughs	.....@17.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....27 @27½
Choice native light	.....26½ @27½
Native, common to fair	.....25½ @26

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....26 @26½
Choice native light	.....26 @26½
Native, common to fair.	.....25 @25½
Choice Western, heavy.	.....25 @25½
Choice Western, light.	.....24 @24½
Common to fair Texas	.....23 @23½
Good to choice heifers	.....25½ @26
Common to fair heifers.	.....22½ @23
Choice cows	.....23 @24
Common to fair cows.	.....20 @21
Fresh Bologna bulls	.....17½ @20

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.	31 @32	@32
No. 2 ribs.	27 @28	30 @31
No. 3 ribs.	23 @24	@29
No. 1 loins.	31 @32	@34
No. 2 loins	27 @28	@32
No. 3 loins.	23 @24	@30
No. 1 hinds and ribs.	29 @30	30 @31
No. 2 hinds and ribs.	28 @29	29 @29½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.	26 @27	28 @28½
No. 1 rounds.	25 @26	@27
No. 2 rounds.	23 @24	@27
No. 3 rounds	21 @22	@26
No. 1 chucks.	23½ @24	@25
No. 2 chucks.	23 @24	@24
No. 3 chucks.	20 @21	@23

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.....@23
Western, calves, choice.	.....@24
Western, calves, fair to good.	.....@22
Grassers and buttermilks.	.....@19

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.	.....@25
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....@25
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....@25½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@25½
Pigs	.....@20½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.	.....@32
Lambs, choice	.....@29
Lambs, good	.....@28
Lambs, medium to good.	.....@27
Sheep, choice	.....@26
Sheep, medium to good.	.....@24
Sheep, culls	.....@22

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....@31½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....@29½
Smoked picnic, light.	.....@29½
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....@28
Smoked shoulders	.....@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....@30
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....@35
Dried beef sets	.....@35
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....@34

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....@34
Fresh pork loins, Western.	.....@33
Frozen pork loins	.....@31
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....@35
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....@34
Shoulders, city	.....@26
Shoulders, Western	.....@23
Butts, regular	.....@24
Butts, boneless	.....@27
Fresh hams, city	.....@31
Fresh hams, Western	.....@29
Fresh picnic hams	.....@22

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 45 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	80.00@ 82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@ 72.50
Black hooft, per ton.	75.00@ 85.00
Striped hooft, per ton.	75.00@ 85.00
White hooft, per ton.	85.00@ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.	100.00@125.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.	.....@23c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.	.....@18c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.	.....@16c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.....@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....@35c.	a pound
Calves' livers	.....@30c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	.....@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	.....@20c.	a pound
Livers, beef	.....@16c.	a pound
Oxtails	.....@14c.	a pound
Hearts, beef	.....@13c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	.....@27c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.	.....@24c.	a pound
Lamb's feet	.....@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....@19c.	a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....8 @ 9
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....@14
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.	.....
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.	.....
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.	.....
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.	.....
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	.....@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	.....@—
Hog middles	.....@20
Hog bungs	.....@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@18
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.	.....@26
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	.....@8½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	.....@4
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	.....@95

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.	35	37
Pepper, Sing., black.	30	32
Pepper, Penang, white.	35	37
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	9½	11½
Cinnamon	28	32
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	23	26
Mace	50	60

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	.....@26
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	.....@30
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. & S. E.	.....@ 6¼
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.	.....@ 6½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....@ .55
No. 2 skins	.....@ .53
No. 3 skins	.....@ .50
Branded skins	.....@ .35
Ticky skins	.....@ .35
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....@ .53
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....@ .51
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.	.....@5.25
No. 2, 9½-12½ lbs.	.....@5.05
No. 1 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	.....@5.05
No. 2 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	.....@4.85
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	.....@3.50
Ticky skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	.....@3.50
No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.	.....@5.25
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.	.....@5.25
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	.....@5.25
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	.....@5.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	.....@5.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	.....@5.50
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	.....@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	.....@5.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.	.....@6.00

No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.	.....@5.75
Branded kips	.....@4.80
Heavy branded kips	.....@5.00
Ticky kips	.....@4.80
Heavy ticky kips	.....@5.00

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-packed	.....30 @31
Young hens, dry-packed	.....32 @33
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	.....—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	.....—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor	.....25 @26
Old hens	.....—@—
Old toms, Western	.....30 @32
Turkeys, barrels, frozen—	
Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy	.....38 @39
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy	.....38 @39
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	.....38 @39
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	.....—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	.....—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., old	.....—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice.	.....—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, young toms.	.....—@—
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best.	.....—@—
Ky. and Tenn., poor to fair.	.....—@—
Texas, choice	.....—@—
Texas, fair to good	.....—@—

### CHICKENS.

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 8 to 4 lbs. to pair	.....60 @65
Phila. and L. I. squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per pair.	.....90 @1.00

### Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....@ 8.00
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.	.....@35
Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry-packed	
Western, 57 lbs. and over to dozen.	.....35 @
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.	.....35 @
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.	.....34 @34½
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.	.....33 @34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.	.....32 @33
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.	.....31 @32

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed—barrels	
W'n dry picked, 5 lbs. and over.	.....34 @
Southw'n dry picked, 3 to 4 lbs. each.	.....33½ @33½

Fowls—Fresh—barrels—Iced—	
Dry picked, prime, 5 lbs. and over.	.....33 @
Scalded, prime, mixed weights.	.....@33

Old Cocks—Fresh—Ice packed—Barrels	
Dry picked No. 1.	.....@26
Scalded	.....@27

Turkeys—Frozen—	
W'n, small bxs., d. picked, select y'g hens	.....@38
W'n small bxs., d. picked select y'g toms.	.....@39
Western bbls. dry pick select young hens	.....@38
Western bbls. dry pick, select y'g toms.	.....@39
W'n, bbls. dry pick, y'g hens and toms	.....@38
Texas, dry pick, choice.	.....36 @37
Texas, fair to good.	.....34 @35
Old Toms	.....37 @38

## LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, via express per lb.	.....50 @55
Young roosters, nearby.	.....@—
Fowls	.....@34
Roosters, old	.....@—
Turkeys	.....@—
Geese	.....@—
Ducklings, L. I.	.....40

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 scores)	.....44½@
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	.....45 @45½
Creamery, Firsts.	.....42½ @44
Process, Extras	.....38 @38½
Process, Firsts	.....37 @37½

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....39½ @40
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.	.....37½ @39
Fresh gathered, firsts.	.....35 @37
Fresh gathered, seconds.	.....30 @34½
Fresh checks, good to choice.	.....27 @29

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	.....@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....@42.00
Dried blood, high grade.	.....@ 6.80
Nitrate of soda—spot.	.....@ 5.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.	6.85 and 10.
Garbage tankage	.....@10.80
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	.....@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% P. Phos.	.....@—
Lime	.....@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	.....@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.	.....@ 7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	.....@ 7.75



